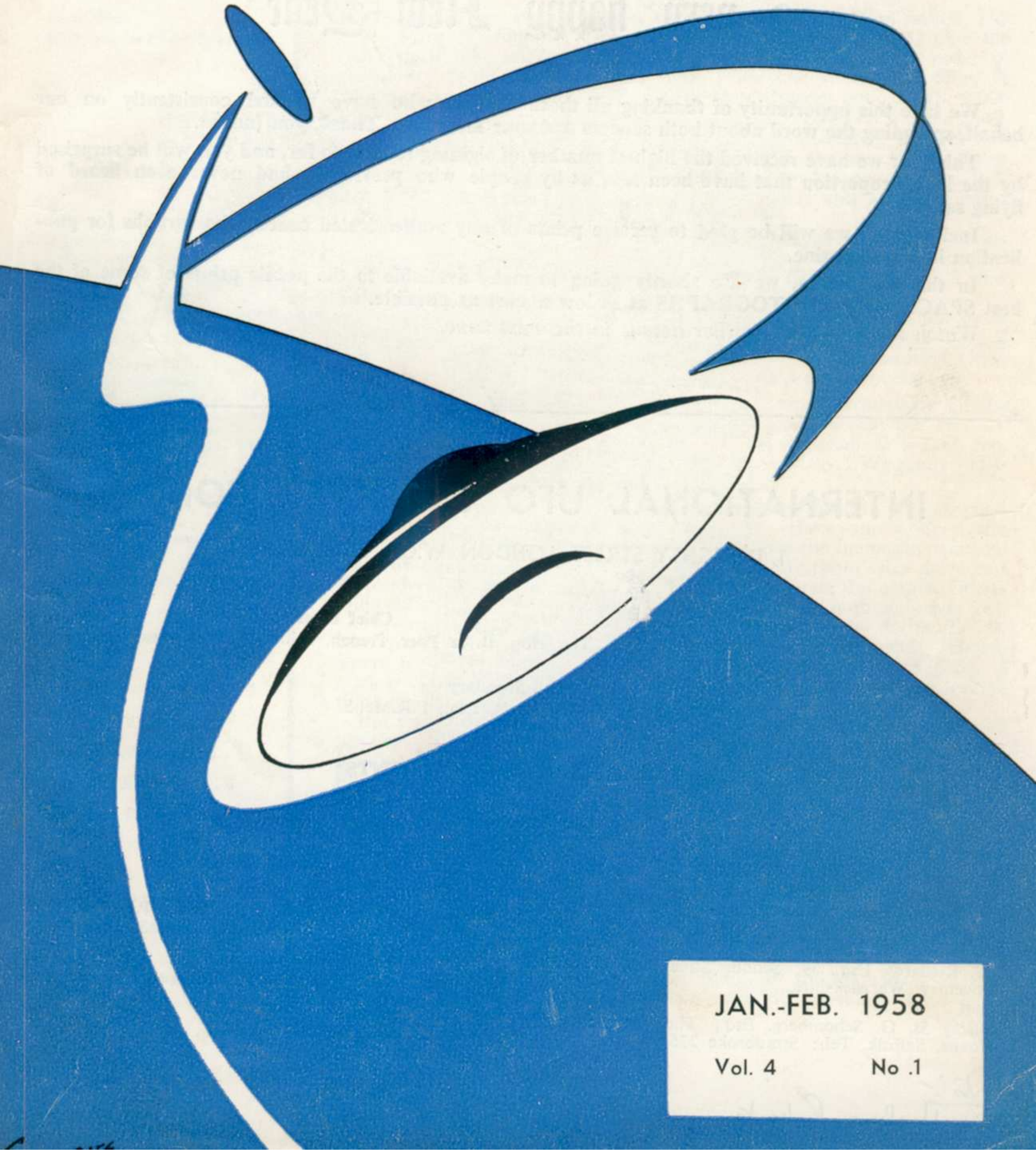
FLYING SAUCER
REVIEW



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FLYING SAUCER REVIEW

INCORPORATING FLYING SAUCER NEWS

Vol. 4 No. 1 JANUARY-FEBRUARY, 1958

Edited by

**The Hon.
Brinsley le Poer Trench**

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THERE has recently been shown in London a film called *The Story of Mankind*. This was based on a novel which is now the third best selling book in the world. The first two in order of popularity being *The Bible* and *Gone With The Wind*. *The Story of Mankind* relates the last 2,000 years of Man's history upon Earth. 2,000 years of wars, barbarism, anger, greed, envy and hatred on the one hand, redeemed by heroism, rescue work, sacrifice, love, healing the sick and good deeds on the other. The film ends on the note that our history shows evil and good roughly evening each other out on balance to date. But, the film warns, the hour of reckoning is at hand and Mankind has a limited period yet left to ensure its future.

Yes, there have been many warnings and predictions through various religions, movements and individuals, of the end of this Age, coupled with prophecies of Armageddon, the Second Coming, and of a new Golden Age which will last a millenium.

It is said that this planet and its solar system speeding through space will soon come under the influence of the golden rays of a giant central sun. This, in one physical sense, is what is meant by the coming Golden Age. There is undoubtedly a general feeling abroad of expectancy.

Some maintain the vibrations of this giant sun will intensify all the qualities of Man, whether they are good or bad, so that the two are clearly separated. A sorting of the wheat from the chaff. It is said, too, that these radiations act as a kind of "Judgment Day." We really judge ourselves!

Under these intensified radiations it will be very hard to hide any bad thoughts. Everything will be made known. (Have you noticed the violence of certain teenagers and at the same time the increasing spiritual awareness of a growing number of people?) Only those who can adapt themselves to the New Age will be able to survive on the planet. Others will continue their experiences elsewhere. No one and nothing is ever lost.

This rebirth of the planet will, it is said, manifest in storms, floods, earthquakes and other natural upheavals. These have already started. There is always the possibility that violent elements may precipitate a nuclear war. This is all part of the cleansing process. It is written, everything must be made new.

But to those who are positive and constructive in their outlook, these physical changes should not be of great moment. Make no mistake. There is indeed much to be done, and we must do it ourselves. But the Space People with their message of universal brotherhood are coming at this time to assist us to build the foundations of the New Age. At critical times help has always come from outer space.

Our planet is being upgraded from the rough and tough school it has been for so long. Those of you who are ready will be invited to partake of the joys of intercourse with beings on other planets. Space travel and all that goes with it will be commonplace in the Golden Age.

Our Space Brothers have long ago given up wars and separatism from God and their fellows. In this New Age coming in, everyone will realise their oneness with every other living thing. In the knowledge of this universal oneness, it will be impossible to kill anything or to have enemies. Love will reign.

GOLDEN AGE IS COMING, SAY SPACE ENTHUSIASTS

"Evening News" Reporter

Ev. News 3/1/58

ARE we heading for the Golden Age? According to flying saucer experts, "there is undoubtedly a general feeling abroad of expectancy."

It is prophesied that our planet and its solar system, speeding through space, will soon come under the influence of the golden rays of a giant central sun.

This, in one physical sense, is what is meant by the coming Golden Age. So states the current issue of the "Flying Saucer Review."

The magazine says: "Some maintain the vibrations of this giant sun will intensify all the qualities of Man, whether they are good or bad, so that the two are clearly separated. Under these intensified radiations it will be very hard to hide any bad thoughts. Everything will be made known.

"Have you noticed the violence of certain teenagers and at the same time the increasing spiritual awareness of a growing number of people? Only those who can adapt themselves to the New Age will be able to survive on the planet. Others will continue their experiences elsewhere."

The Review predicts: "The Space People with their message of universal brotherhood are coming to assist to build the foundations of the New Age. At critical times help has always come from outer space."

World-wide flying saucer reports pour in on an unprecedented scale

SPUTNIKS BRING BIGGEST SAUCER FLAP IN HISTORY

THE LAUNCHING of the Sputniks, especially Sputnik 2, heralded the greatest saucer show ever, topping even the previous best in 1952. Sightings have been reported from all over the world. If the pace keeps up, the authorities may be forced to "come clean" about the existence of flying saucers. The Sputniks themselves have undoubtedly captured the imagination of the public and millions are now more space conscious. People in both hemispheres have looked up to try and catch a glimpse of one of the satellites. It is extremelydoubtful as to whether a Sputnik could be seen with the naked eye. Nevertheless large numbers of people have reported unusual objects in the sky. But the current saucer "flap" may well have been brought on by the Earth Sputniks thrusting their way towards outer space. This fact may have caused the saucers themselves to step up their own activities and take a more intensified look at this divided and warlike planet.

JET UNABLE TO REACH UFO

Whatever the reasons for this sudden large-scale global activity, it could be said to have started on November 1 in South Africa, where Sabre jet fighters stood by at Waterloof Airfield, near Pretoria, after reports from Johannesburg and Pretoria of two objects hovering over the area. More than 50 workers at the Luipaardsvlei mine office watched one of the objects hanging motionless in the air at a great height from 9.15 a.m. until after noon. A jet was sent to search for the objects. When it had climbed to its maximum height of more than 45,000 ft. observers on the ground said one of the objects was then several thousand feet higher than the plane. Among those who saw it was Major G. Ogilvie-Watson, O.C. of an A.C.F. squadron at Pretoria. The two objects eventually moved off at high speed.

On November 5, the space ships, cylindrical in shape, were back again over Johannesburg! An Air Force intelligence officer said: "We can only assume that the objects were some form of physical phenomena for which we have no explanation."

200Ft. EGG VISITS TEXANS

By now the skies of the U.S. were apparently swarming with saucers.

Deep in the heart of Texas, in the vicinity of Levelland, people flooded police switchboards on the night of November 2-3 with accounts of a 200-ft. long egg-shaped object they had seen in the sky. Then several motorists travelling near that town reported separately to Sheriff Weir Clem within a two-hour period that they had seen a flying saucer. There were at least five instances in which the engines of cars approaching the object stalled. The engines restarted when the object rose into the air.

Pedro Siado, 30, farm hand and part-time barber, said: "I was driving out to a farm near the Pettit Community, west of Levelland, with a friend, Joe Salaz, when we first saw the thing. We saw a flash of light in a field to our right, and we did not think much about it at first.

"When it got near, the lights of my truck went out and the motor died. I jumped out of the truck and hit the dirt because I was afraid. I called to Joe, but he did not get out. The thing passed directly over my truck with a great sound and a rush of wind. It sounded like thunder and my truck rocked from the blast. I felt a lot of heat. Then I got up and watched it go out of sight toward Levelland."

Ronald Martin, a Levelland truck driver, also said his truck engine packed in and the lights went out when a "big ball of fire dropped on the highway." When it settled on the

(Continued on page 3, column 1)

SAUCER OVER NEW MEXICO STALLS 10 CARS

On the same day, another amazing sighting came to light. An electronics engineer, James Stokes, employed in an upper-air research project at the Air Force Missile Development Centre, near Alamogordo, New Mexico, said that no less than 10 cars were stopped when an unidentified object appeared on U.S. Highway 54, between White Sands proving grounds and the Air Force Missile Development Centre. The object approached from the north-east over the Sacremento Mountains. Stokes said he began to realise something was wrong as his car radio faded. Then, he said, the engine died. The other cars stalled about the same time. He noticed their occupants getting out and pointing to the sky.

"I saw a light-coloured, egg-shaped object making a shallow dive across the sky to the north-east. Then it wheeled and made a pass at the highway, across the road not more than two miles ahead. Then it moved away toward White Sands Proving Grounds. As it passed at its closest point I could feel a kind of heat wave, but there was no sound. It had no visible portholes and there was no vapour trail, smoke or flames visible." When it had gone, Stokes found his car engine normal, excepting the battery which was steaming.

SPEED OF LIGHT

Professor Cyrill Stanukovich, the Russian satellite expert, said their scientists are now working on "photonic rockets which will develop super-cosmic speeds approximating the speed of light."

HUGE "SUN" OVER ATOM TEST SITE

CHICAGO POLICE CHASE SAUCER

The story now switches to Chicago, where an object was seen at the Elmwood Park Cemetery by two policemen and a fireman. The time was 3.12 a.m. The three had just completed a police call when they first saw the UFO. It was hovering over the cemetery. The policemen were Patrolman Clifford Schau and Patrolman Joe Lukashek, the fireman was Robert Volz.

It was "shaped like an egg and had the colour of a sunset—sort of bright orange, with maybe a little red. It was very bright."

After first sighting the object, the police car's headlights were switched off and the three started to close in on it. Schau said, "When we got close, I turned the lights back on and it shot up about 200 ft. into the air. We followed it at about 65 m.p.h., but could not catch it. It moved at a very high rate of speed."

They lost sight of the UFO at 3.22 a.m. Schau had this final note to add: "If just one of us saw it, you could say he was crazy. But all of us saw the thing, so there must be something to it. We cannot all be seeing things."

The police car's engine did not stall, "but our lights flickered a couple of times." FLYING SAUCER REVIEW is indebted to International UFO Corp's Investigator Paul Trent for his special report from America of this sighting.

EGG OVER TEXAS

(From page 2)

road, the object changed to a bluish green colour, and then changed back to a fireball again as it rose straight up and disappeared.

The third report came from James D. Long, a truck driver of Waco, Texas, who suddenly came upon the object ahead of him in the road, about four miles west of Levelland. While he was climbing out of his vehicle to investigate his engine died and his lights went out. He said the big egg-shaped object shot 200 ft. into the air, where its lights vanished.

Long's report convinced the Sheriff he had better do some investigating himself, so he and his deputy, Pat McCulloch, drove to the area and caught a glimpse of the object at 1.30 a.m. on November 3. They saw a strip of brightly coloured light cross the road about 200 ft. ahead of them, but were unable to distinguish the shape. The object was also seen by two highway patrolmen, but no physical evidence was found.

The U.S. Army reported on November 4 that a huge, oval object "nearly as bright as the sun" was spotted on Sunday, November 3, at White Sands Proving Grounds, New Mexico, hovering near bunkers used in the first A-bomb explosion on July 16, 1945. Two sightings of the object were made by two different patrols of military police 17 hours apart. Officials at White Sands said the phenomena had nothing to do with any activity at the base.

JAPAN AND EGYPT TOO

Things were happening fast in other parts of the world on that day too. A large glowing object was seen over Yokohama, Japan, at 8.12 p.m. It was described by observers, including Mr. Etsuo Kuroda and Mr. Tohru Ikeda, as appearing the size of a full moon. The object travelled from north to south with no sound and eventually disappeared. More than 25 people spotted an object low in the sky over Ginza, the main street of Tokyo, a little earlier the same evening at 6.45 p.m.

A flaming object fell the same day into the courtyard of an Alexandria school in Egypt.

AND A RED HOT BALL

Meantime, down came a red hot ball in a schoolyard at Sunbury-on-Thames, England, on Wednesday morning, November 6. It narrowly missed three-year old Julie Liddell who was playing on the steps about a yard away. An Air Ministry official who investigated decided the object was a meteorite. But Dr. G. F. Claringbull, Keeper of Minerals, at the Natural History Museum, London, stated it was not a meteorite, but a lump of granite, probably from Dartmoor. At the suggestion of a hoax, Miss Maria Brown, the Headmistress of Sunnymead Nursery School, said, "The children are too young for anything of that sort," and threatened legal action against anyone who implied that she had carried out one.

RADAR AND VISUAL SIGHTINGS

Early on November 5 at 5.21 a.m. came a most objective and dramatic sighting! The U.S. Coastguard cutter *Sebago*, cruising in the Gulf of Mexico, reported a brilliant flying object in the sky about 200 miles south of the Mississippi River. The object was tracked on the vessel's radar for 27 minutes. It flitted off the screen several times. Radar trackings showed the object reached speeds of up to 1,000 m.p.h. The crew saw the UFO also visually for a brief period of a few seconds. The Commander described it as resembling a brilliant planet speeding through the sky. It finally disappeared into a cloud bank at about 2,000 ft. It moved in concentric circles around the ship at great speed and was last tracked 175 miles from the vessel.

ASTRONOMERS SEE PINK UFO

The London *Times*, of November 7, reported that hundreds of people in Bathurst, near Sydney, Australia, saw a metallic object over the town on the previous day. Police, press and radio were deluged, the *Times* reported, with reports of a flying saucer. Two R.A.A.F. Sabre jets circled over Bathurst for an hour without seeing anything. Finally Sydney Observatory stated that it was usual for Venus to be visible during daylight at that time of the year.

However, on the same day, four astronomers at the Commonwealth Observatory at Mt. Stromlo, near Canberra, Australia, on "Sputnik watch" reported a strange object moving across the sky, which was neither a meteorite nor one of the Soviet space satellites! The object was a vivid pink and unlike anything seen before, it was stated. It remained in view for about two minutes, and disappeared under the moon.

"The strange thing is that it should disappear after passing under the moon as it was a perfectly cloudless sky," said Dr. Przybylski, who saw the object *just after having completed observations of the passage of the two Russian satellites*!

SCIENTISTS HEAR AND SEE MYSTERY BLEEPS AND UFOs

Then came an announcement by the National Broadcasting Company in a newscast that they were picking up mysterious signals near Sputnik 2's frequency, but of a different tonal pattern. American radio experts and government officials were certain that the signals were not coming from the Soviet satellite! The signal was in the form of a long, low pitched note, followed after a break of a few seconds by two short bleeps.

On the same evening, a young astronomer, M. Chaupis, at the French National Observatory at Toulouse, France, sighted an eliptical object in the sky. Other scientists said the brilliant canary coloured object could be neither a meteorite nor one of the Sputniks. The astronomer watched it through a telescope for about five minutes. He said it appeared from W.N.W. of Toulouse and it sped to where the sun had set an hour and a half earlier, made two sweeping turns and then flew in the opposite direction. It then disappeared for 30 seconds, then appeared and descended almost vertically in a clear sky and vanished.

Confirmation

Then a similar, or possibly the same object, was seen by observatories in two different European capitals. The object, whatever it was, and astronomers said it was not one of the satellites, was seen through telescopes and heard by radio monitors.

It appeared over Oslo hours before Russia's second earth satellite was due, and was travelling south at great speed. Signals were picked up differing from the Sputniks! The Hague Observatory also reported seeing an UFO. At The Hague, too, scientists picked up radio signals that were different from those of the two satellites.

Then came a report from Dublin, Ireland, that people in various parts of the city had seen a bright object "like a moon . . . faster than Sputnik" at about 10.45 a.m. on November 8. Dunsink Observatory said they had received many reports of the object.

Something quite definitely was being seen by astronomers at observatories in Europe, Australia and elsewhere, that was not one of the Sputniks and was emitting mysterious signals!

"NOW YOU CAN SCRATCH YOURS"

Individual sightings have continued since then to reach FLYING SAUCER REVIEW, climaxing in a "Thing" with a blue nose and a red tail which flew across South Wales early on Friday, November 29. At 2.30 a.m. a lorry driver saw it as he drove over the desolate Brecon Beacons in Mid-Wales. He described it to the police as "three times as big as my lorry. A red ball of fire moving low, fast and silent."

At 2.35 it was sighted by the crew of a police patrol car near Cowbridge, Glamorgan. They are reported to have said it was "delta-shaped, bright greenish-blue."

Two other policemen on their beats in the Rhondda Valley saw it flying at tremendous speed.

People in the Isle of Man spotted it over the sea four miles off Douglas. Mr. Frank Quayle, strolling on the promenade said: "The front of the object was bluish-white, and a sheet of orange flame seemed to leave it. There was a boom of an explosion as it vanished."

Coastguard James Harvey, at Scarlet Point, said "It travelled from west to east, blue-white with a red orange-glow behind. Snub-nosed, tapered like a carrot. It was miles high and going at a terrific speed."

Paint Mystery

The crew of the Fleetwood trawler, *Ella Hewett*, which was off the north-east of the island, saw the object. Bos'un Hugh Smith gave this description: "A massive glow surrounded the ship, an eerie something all about us. There was no vibration, no explosion—in fact no sensation at all."

Then the skipper, Fred Sutton, radioed from the Atlantic: "A funny thing happened to me last night. The white paint on the front of the bridge vanished.

"The paint was definitely there before I went to bed. This morning only the read lead undercoat was left. I have been scratching my head all day about it, and now you can scratch yours."

The next day another brief radio message from the ship (owners, Hewett Fishing Co. Ltd.) said: "Yesterday bridge pink, today normal white." *The white paint on the bridge had returned*! (See FLYING SAUCER REVIEW, Vol. 2, No. 5, for similar occurrence, when a Norwegian's car changed colour after close proximity to a saucer and reverted to its normal colour the following day!—Ed.)

AUTHORITY "EXPLAINS"

Dr. Donald H. Menzel, director of Harvard College Observatory, said in Cambridge, Mass., that the whole thing amounts to "another flying saucer scare." He blamed layers of heated air causing mirages. When asked about the reports of car lights fading and car engines stopping, he replied that "it would not be surprising that a nervous foot could stall an engine."

UFO TRACKED BY SEARCHLIGHTS

The U.S. Air Force then chose this particular time to issue a statement that it had found no evidence of flying saucers of any type in the last ten years. Most of the flying saucer reports have turned out to be balloons, said the Air Force! (Mirages! says Menzel. Balloons! says U.S. Air Force. Take your pick.—Ed.)

BRITAIN SEES THEM AGAIN

Then came another well authenticated report from South Africa. Hundreds of people in the Northern Free State and Southern Transvaal stated they had seen an enormous, cigar-shaped object in the sky, *while it was being tracked by searchlights from the South African Air Force station at Dunnottar, near Johannesburg*. The airfield refused to talk about the object, but people said that they had seen the searchlights focus on to the object which was partly hidden by clouds. About 50 onlookers in the town of Coalbrook watched the object for more than two hours.

The next day another "fireball" was reported to the British Air Ministry, as having flown over the Hebrides the previous evening. Coastguards at Stornaway, Isle of Lewis, in the Hebrides, saw the object for 18 minutes shortly before 7 p.m. They described it as being egg-shaped, with large flames coming from it.

As this issue goes to print, another British report has appeared. According to the London Daily Telegraph, a bright silvery object was sighted by villagers at Lewdown, Devon, on December 2. After approximately half an hour it moved off, but was clearly seen over Exeter at 3 p.m. It was described as "like a large silver cigar," going very fast in a westerly direction.

The saucer flap continues!

TWO NEW SPACE CONTACTS

Mr. Schmidt meets six space visitors

Boy meets space-ship in cow pasture

THE MOST dramatic news from the flood of current events is the account of a man in Kearney, Nebraska, U.S.A., who said he came upon a cigar-shaped space-ship on the Nebraska prairie and talked with four men and two women inside it.

The man, Mr. Reinhold Schmidt, 48, a grain dealer from Bakersfield, California, stated that the people in the space-ship spoke both in English and German, and said to him: "In time you will find out what we are doing."

Mr. Schmidt said the visitors wore conventional clothes and appeared to be in their 40s. Two of the men had moustaches.

He said he was driving near Kearney, in south-central Nebraska, on a grain buying expedition, when he spotted a silvery object which looked like a navy blimp.

"I got within 60 ft. of it and my car stopped," he said. "I got out and walked closer. It was 100 ft. long, 30 ft. wide and 14 ft. high, and standing on four posts.

"As I approached a ramp like a staircase came out. Two men emerged and one flashed something at me like a flashlight. For seconds I could not move. Then one of the men said: 'We will have to be here a little while. You may as well come inside.'"

He entered the craft and found two more men and two women. The women were brunettes. After about 20 minutes of pleasant conversation, Mr. Schmidt said, he got out of the space-ship and it rose silently upward.

Both the police and the Federal Board of Investigation have been questioning Mr. Schmidt and inspecting the scene of the contact. They found impressions where the four posts touched down in the sand, along with footprints and a greasy fluid.

Subsequently, a mental illness complaint is reported to have been filed against Mr. Schmidt. Buffalo County Attorney Keneth Gotobed filed the complaint on November 7 after an examination of the grain dealer by a psychiatrist. A mental board hearing will be held, it was stated, as soon as circumstances permit. (This seems very quick work. Why the rush to put Mr. Schmidt away?—Ed.)

14 SCOTS HAVE BRUSH WITH UFO

A Scottish National Sunday newspaper, the *Sunday Mail*, devoted the whole of its front page on November 10 to an account of how fourteen Edinburgh people saw a green-glowing flying saucer humming along less than 60 ft. behind the lorry taking them home from work on Friday night, November 8. The 14 "tattie-howkers" or potato pickers, were singing and joking in the back of the vehicle when the object swept in from over the North Sea. FLYING SAUCER REVIEW's special investigator in the area, Mr. John M. Spark, interviewed Mrs. Mary Horne, of 20 Hay Road, Edinburgh, one of the passengers in the lorry.

"I swear on the bible it was no balloon," she said. "It swooped down and kept behind us until it suddenly stopped. It then flew away leaving two vapour trails."

An Air Ministry official in London told the Press, "whatever it was, it was not a plane or a met. balloon. We have tried hard to get an explanation for this strange business, but so far we have been unsuccessful. It is quite baffling. . . ."

Edinburgh police have been treating the sighting very seriously, and have interviewed all the potato pickers.

BARBARIC MAN

A team of 16 U.S. Air Force scientists are working on a new defence weapon, nuclear explosions in space! A news release from the Special Weapons Command at Kirkland, New Mexico, confirmed this.

The *Sunday Times* science correspondent commenting on this report on November 17, stated that "much of the devastation done by explosions on earth is due to blast, the violent disturbance of the air in which the explosion took place. In outer space there is no air, and therefore no blast.

"Any damage the invading rockets suffered would have to be through the blinding heat of the explosion, which, because there is no air to absorb the rays, would be much greater in space than that from the fireball of a normal explosion."

EVERETT CLARK is a boy of 12, the son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Clark, of Dante, Knoxville, Tenessee, U.S.A. He said he was alone in his home when a "long and round space ship" landed in a cow pasture across the road.

The boy said that two men and two women stepped out of the ship talking "like German soldiers in war movies" he had seen on television. Everett said the people were normally dressed. He does not recall anything very different about their attire. The two men beckoned to him, he said, but he did not go to them. He was too frightened.

Everett added that the ship took off without a sound, and climbed sharply like a helicopter. When the men and women re-entered the ship "it looked as though they were walking through glass."

A reporter, Carson Brewer, and a photographer, William Dye, of the Knoxville *News-Sentinel*, accompanied the boy to the pasture after he told his story to them, the Sheriff and to his school authorities.

"I saw something that nearly made me jump," said Brewer. "About 10 feet from where the boy was standing I saw a peculiar imprint in the thick grass. Everett did not point it out. Dye and I saw it first. It was in the shape of a fat cigar, or a slender egg.

"I stepped off the length of the thing as about 24 ft. It was probably 5 ft. wide at the thickest portion."

The boy's father said Everett was not a story teller.

SCIENTIST SAYS SHIPS IN SPACE

Dr. H. Faust, a research meteorologist, of Frankfurt, Germany, said on October 27, in an address to the Society for Space Research, that the Russian satellite was not unique, because it could be taken for granted that space ships built by intelligent creatures were cruising peacefully through space.

He said that it could be accepted that a trillion earthlike planets were populated by living creatures, of which a billion at present supported intelligent beings.

UFO over British A-Bomber Base

Air Ministry Baffled

AN UNIDENTIFIED flying object flew slowly over the airfield at Gaydon, Warwickshire, on Monday, October 21. This is one of the R.A.F.'s top atom bomber stations. The object was spotted by a night fighter pilot and was also picked up by ground radar. At 9.18 p.m. on that evening, Flying Officer D. W. Sweeney was flying a Meteor on a training exercise from R.A.F. station, North Luffenham.

He was at 28,000 ft. and flying west, when he almost collided with an object which was moving slowly and showed six lights. Flying Officer Sweeney was then over Gaydon, where atom bomb crews are trained in Valiants.

After avoiding a collision, he approached the UFO from the starboard side. The lights then went out and the UFO disappeared.

Flying Officer Sweeney's report tied in with a radar sighting reported a few minutes earlier from R.A.F. station, Langtoft. This radar report confirmed that the object was at about 28,000 ft. over Gaydon. A check on military and civil aircraft movements showed that the Meteor was the only aircraft in the area at the time.

Object over Argyll Same Day

Forestry workers watched a UFO for five minutes as it flew over Succoth Forest, Dalmally, Argyll, Scotland. They spotted it in the middle of the morning. A silver object travelling slowly in a south-easterly direction. Mr. Robert Kilpatrick said: "There was no indication of wings or engines, and it made no noise before, during or after being seen."

Two other men also saw the object. One of them, Mr. Andrew Cameron, agreed that it was a silvery white colour, and that it made no sound.

SAUCER OVER GUIDED MISSILE CENTRE

U.S. Air Force officials confirmed that reports of an UFO near the Cape Canaveral guided missile test centre were under investigation. The object, oval in shape, appeared for the second time on the night of Monday, October 7. More than 12 people at a skating rink close by reported seeing it. One of those who saw it was Al Leonard of radio station WKKO. "I hate to say this, but it sure looked like what you might call a flying saucer," he said.

MALAY HAS ITS UFO

Tin miners, rubber planters, office workers and schoolmasters, living in a 100-mile belt across Central Malaya, reported that they saw on the night of October 27 a strange object in the sky which looked like a ball of fire before it disintegrated in the sea.

The managing director of the Pacific Tin Mining Company, Norman Cleveland, aged 56, said at first he thought it was a falling star, but it was too red for that. It left behind a white trail rather like a vapour trail from an aircraft. This trail wavered, but remained in the sky for about 10 minutes.

Eighty miles away schoolmaster Mr. N. C. Thomas and a group of Malayan schoolboys had a similar experience.

The Meteorological Department and the R.A.F. at Kuala Lumpur were unable to give any explanation.

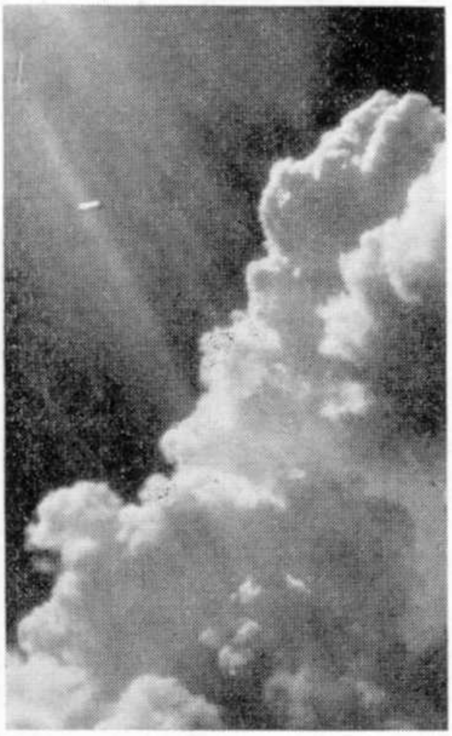
SCHOOL SENDS SIGHTING REPORT TO FLYING SAUCER REVIEW

A number of boys at Sevenoaks School, Kent, England, have spotted unidentified flying objects. Here is a report from Andrew Fenton, of Johnson's House, at the school: "Last night (October 31), at approximately 9.13 p.m., a group of boys was walking up Oak Lane when one of them noticed a bright yellowish-orange object passing in front of them. The object was in view for some 30 seconds, and when last seen was making over the horizon in a north-easterly direction. The elevation was approximately 66°, and the angle through which it turned was approximately 90°. The boys concerned say there was, in fact, a low droning sound in the sky at the time, but this was going in the opposite direction to the object, and faded out before it disappeared anyway. Weather conditions at the time were ideal, although from 9.15 p.m. onwards the high wind present kept alternately clouding and clearing the sky. This is not all. We talked about the sighting for about a quarter of an hour when the group arrived in the House. Then two strolled out to 'see what two could see.' To my intense disappointment the sky was just clouding over, but after half a minute, an object similar in appearance to the one seen twenty minutes earlier appeared from behind a tree, passed through the sky travelling E.N.E. with a constant velocity, and faded away into the mists of the cloud base which was presumably between 10.000-20,000 ft. . . . The size of the objects in both sightings was the size of a bright star. . . ."

"But these are not the first sightings seen by Johnson's boys. At about 11.05 p.m. on September 21 a similar object, witnessed by five members of B dormitory, was seen to travel in a N.E. direction.

"However, up to date we now have twelve people in Johnson's who are prepared to swear on oath that they saw something inexplicable in the sky."

CIGAR-SHAPED OBJECT OVER JAPAN



This photograph was taken by Mr. Shinichi Takeda, of Fujisaw City, Japan, near Enoshima Miami Beach, at 11.28 a.m. on August 20, 1957. His sister saw the object first and indicated it to him. It was silvery in colour and gave off a brilliant glow. The space-ship was flying at about 4,000 ft. in a southerly direction. When it was directly overhead the cigar made a 90° left turn and increased its speed. Subsequently, 15 bathers at Enoshima Miami Beach spotted a similar object passing over them at high speed. There was no sound heard with either sighting (Photo: courtesy Mr. Yusuke Matsumura.)

SPACE SHIP OVER THE RAND

Mr. and Mrs. L. Griffiths, are two residents of Florida, Transvaal, South Africa. At 9.15 p.m. on September 29 (the same night Corporal Stokes was busy taking photographs in Cyprus) they had just finished saying goodnight to some friends, when a large " star," which Mr. and Mrs. Griffiths and their three friends had noticed earlier as being red in colour, suddenly glowed a much deeper red and then paled to a rose-pink.

They watched it slowly slide down the sky and hang to the N.N.W. of the district for a while before it faded out.

Mr. Griffiths, who is knowledgable about astronomy, took its position in relation to the nearest group of stars, which was the Plough, but was dumbfounded when it began to move!

" We watched it for nearly fifteen minutes," he said. " During that time it changed from a deep rose to pink, and then to a paler colour still, until it was almost green.

" During the period it moved in a downward direction, then hung lower than the Plough for a few more moments before it started to rise again, gaining in depth of colour as it did so. It was definitely not a star, nor was it any kind of aircraft."

WORLD'S LARGEST OIL JETTY INVESTIGATED

A flying saucer was spotted at a height of about 8,000 ft. hovering over the oil jetty at Kuwait. This report has been received from Mr. Colin Armstrong, FLYING SAUCER REVIEW's Area Investigator in the Persian Gulf.

There were two witnesses. First, Mr. George Diamond, an engineer with the Kuwait Oil Company. He was returning home from work at 11.30 p.m. in his car. He was driving along the road from the Burgan Oilfield to Ahmadi, the Company residential area. The night sky was very clear and no clouds.

Mr. Diamond then saw what he described as a flying saucer stationary in the Eastern sky at around 8,000 ft., and hovering over the oil jetty five miles away. The top half of the object being a sharp and clear outline, reminded him of a " mushroom " without the stalk. The lower half was blurred. The sky being dominated by the brilliance of the saucer the whole time. Mr. Diamond was obliged to change direction at a traffic island and some minutes passed before he was able to glance again. The object had disappeared.

The other person concerned is Mrs. Betty Diamond, who was waiting in their garden for the arrival from work of her husband. It was about 11.30 p.m. when Mrs. Diamond stepped outside to await his arrival. She was admiring the night sky, but was attracted instantly to a brilliant object high above the jetty. The object being stationary enabled Mrs. Diamond to get a good view.

After about five minutes in this position, the saucer began to move slowly inland, giving the impression that an attempt to land was about to be tried. It continued slowly moving inland and closer to the observer.

Looking up at an angle of 60 degrees, Mrs. Diamond then saw a sheet of light, three or four times the length of the object, shoot out from underneath and seemingly propel the object away to the east and out of sight at a very fast speed indeed. The total duration of this observation was about 15 to 20 minutes. Mrs. Diamond described the top half of the object as being quite clear and shaped like the upper half of a heart. The colour was exceptionally bright.

The two persons concerned were six miles apart when they first spotted the object.

SAUCER VIEWS DANISH ARMY MANOEUVRES

On Sunday morning, September 22, a flying saucer took a good look at the Danish army. Lt. C. A. Frost, of the Danish Life Guards, and his men were by a cross-road at a big estate called " Jullund " in the south-eastern part of Seeland.

They observed a round object with a clear yellow light flying above them at a height of about 1,200 metres. The saucer circled above them for about 20 minutes. Then it suddenly disappeared at tremendous speed behind some tall trees and went in a straight line below the horizon.

Lt. Frost stated that the object could not have been a helicopter. There was no noise from the object and it had no lights. It could not have been a balloon, as it circled both with and against the wind, and no balloon could go in a straight line at the speed at which it finally went off.

SPACE SHIP LANDING REPORT

A 15-year old boy, Jack Stephenson, of Galt, Ontario, Canada, had the thrill of a lifetime when he saw a flying saucer land some 600 yards from him on Tuesday, July 30, 1957. Jack was walking some four miles through the countryside near Galt when he saw a bright flash in the sky. The object hovered briefly, then dropped into the bush-encircled gully nearby. He watched the object for some 30 minutes from where he was partially concealed in the woods. He was much too frightened to go any closer and even too frightened to turn on his heels and run away.

After the saucer had taken off again, he got up enough courage to go to the spot where he saw it land. There he found several charred sections of ground. Branches and twigs were broken from the trees and bushes. He also saw the imprint of what his imagination thought were gigantic feet over 18 inches in length with three peculiar toe-marks. These marks could quite conceivably have been the marks left by some kind of landing gear.

Jack stated that when he first saw the flash in the sky, he thought that it was from an aeroplane, but upon closer observation he saw that the object was circular in shape and not in any way like a conventional aircraft. Then, too, it made a very peculiar humming sound as it landed and as it flew away. A noise that he had never heard any aircraft make.

There was a kind of dome-shaped top to it which appeared stationary, whereas the outer rim portion seemed to spin at terriffic speed. He could not see any doors or other apertures. He did see what appeared like a streak of flame come out of the bottom as it settled to the ground. He thought the saucer could have been some 35 ft. in diameter and possibly 15 ft. in height. (FLYING SAUCER REVIEW is indebted to Major Earle C. Shelley for this very interesting despatch from Canada.)

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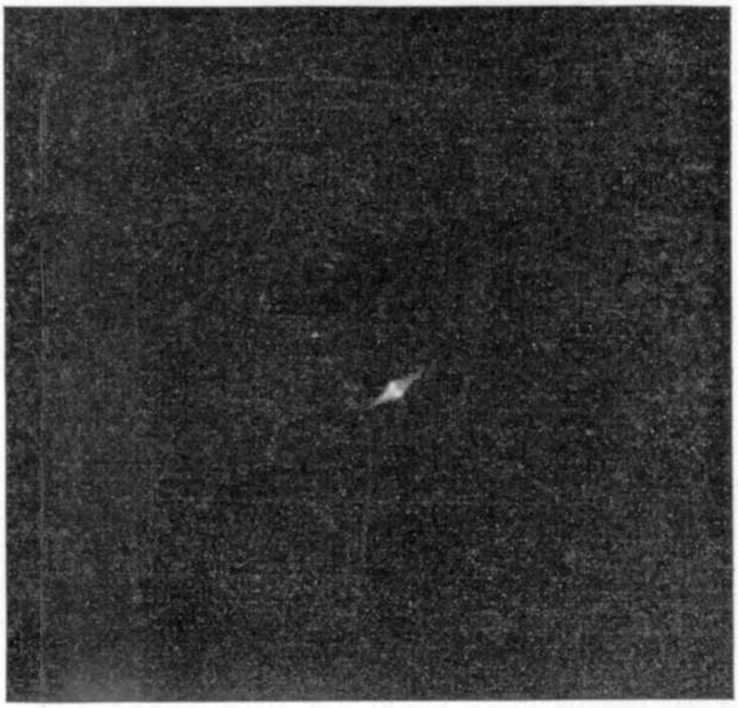
UNUSUAL PHOTO OF UFO FROM CYPRUS



The above photograph was taken by Corporal P. Stokes, serving with the R.A.F. in Cyprus. At 10.10 p.m. on September 29, he noticed there was a considerable amount of forked lightning over the Troodos Mountain range. As he had always wanted to photograph lightning he got his Paxette 11M camera out and loaded it with H.P.3 film. The camera has an interchangeable lens and uncoupled rangefinder. He went with his brother on to the roof of their billet and pointed the camera on its tripod towards the mountain range. He set the camera at " brief " and held the plunger down until a large flash appeared. He then recocked and did the same again for another five exposures. Sometimes he released the plunger when only a small flash appeared which does not show on the negative, but the above object does! The flashes were in the clouds all the time, so Corporal Stokes could not actually photograph the lightning itself, but only the flash. A friend, Quinton Pearce joined Corporal Stokes and his brother on the roof. But the whole time that they were there none of them saw any unidentified objects in the sky, and yet there is one in the photograph! It was only after the film had been dried that some odd marks (on the left of the photo) were noticed and found to be due to light refraction. It was not until the film was printed that the object was found in the picture. Corporal Stokes has sent several prints to FLYING SAUCER REVIEW, together with the negatives. He has since tested his camera with other film, and has offered to allow his camera to be examined if that should be necessary.

JAPANESE I.F.S.S.D. PICTURES

In the last issue details and photographs were promised of the Japanese activities on the last International Flying Saucer Sighting Day for 1957, on September 14. In the lower photograph are some of the All-Japan Saucer Research Federation at their sighting headquarters on the roof of Tokyo International Airport Terminal Building. On the left is Mr. Kinichi Arai, Chief of Japan Flying Saucer Research Association.

This good-looking couple are Mr. and Mrs. Yusuke Matsumura on the roof of the Tokyo Airport Terminal Building. Mr. Matsumura is Chief of the Flying Saucer Research Group in Japan, and Far East Area Investigator for FLYING SAUCER REVIEW and the International UFO Observer Corps.

Considerable success was had by Japanese observers on that I.F.S.S.D. Three tadpole-shaped objects and more than 15 semi-circle double formation UFOs were seen over Tokyo by several people, including Mr. Motoharu Kanazawa, Mr. Ando, Mr. Kuwado, Mr. Okado, Mrs. Matsumura and others.

Mr. Yoshimasa Yasui, of Nishizaka, Tsushima, Okayama City, with his family and neighbours, saw an egg-shaped white object at 7.50 a.m. It travelled from west to east very quickly, and made no sound.

Mr. Matsumura also reports that on the same night residents in Ibaraki saw a large flying "full moon." At first, it stopped in the sky. Then it suddenly moved slowly from NE. to SW. It was yellow-orange in colour and made no sound.

STRANGE HAPPENINGS OVER DERBY

What were the objects that flew over Derby, England, at about 10.20 p.m. on the night of October 11? According to Moscow radio, the Russian Sputnik was not due until 10.50 p.m. that night.

On the same evening, a Miss M. Lazenby, of Reginald Street, Derby, saw a very bright object, like a double star, moving rapidly, and a little ahead of it another smaller, dimmer object travelled. It almost seemed as if the smaller object was towing the larger one. They were travelling from S.W. to N.E. This was at about 8.50 p.m.

Then Mr. H. Marshall, of 24 Boulton Lane, Alvaston, later that night, at 11.50 p.m. saw a yellow, circular object, which raced noiselessly across the sky and then returned! He said that it made no sound, and at certain points the light of the disc wavered in its flight from side to side.

RED FOOTBALL IN THE SKY

On the evening of November 14 an orange-red light was seen in the sky over Mitcham, Surrey, England.

Mr. A. B. Martin, of Brighton Road, Banstead, was motoring with his father between Rose Hill and Mitcham at approximately 9.15 p.m. He reported that the object was hovering over South Croydon, quite stationary. He said it then disappeared. However, three minutes later, it reappeared over Mitcham Common, stayed stationary again and once more disappeared. Mr. Martin, who served in the R.A.F., was certain it was not a balloon, or an aeroplane light. It was about 700 ft. up. A number of other motorists stopped to look at the object.

Mrs. Margot Dorman, of Effingham, Surrey, came out of her house at 7.3 p.m. and saw a large orange moon racing across the sky. She rushed back into the house and collected a man friend to witness the occurrence. The two of them watched it disappear as a red dot in the sky.

Miss Mari A. Lewis, of Epsom, Surrey, subsequently also wrote to the *Daily Telegraph* to affirm that she too had seen the orange-red "moon." She described it later to FLYING SAUCER REVIEW as being like a football, bigger than the moon, and moving north rapidly.

UFO

— Seen by sixty thousand witnesses!

by

M. Alexander

THERE HAVE BEEN so many claimants to have been one of the few who have actually spoken to, or seen, visitants from other planets that it has now become an almost impossible task to sieve the cinders of fact from the fire of fiction.

Nearly all contemporary readers are well aware of the many incidents recorded in the Bible and history books that bear an almost exact relationship to present-day recordings of UFOs. But how many are aware of the greatest of all the recordings? A recording that no one can dispute, for the facts are there, word for word, of an actual landing and appearance—be it objective or subjective.

I refer here to "Our Lady of Fatima."

This is an extract from "The Annals of Our Lady of the Sacred Heart"—an Australian Catholic publication. (Vol. 65, Nos. 10 and 11, October and November, 1954):

"On October 13, 1917, therefore, a pouring wet day, between 60 and 70 thousand people of all classes, believers and unbelievers alike, went to the Cova da Iria with the children. Atheists and mockers were among the crowd, together with the journalists sent from Lisbon to represent the leading Portuguese newspapers.

"There, suddenly, at 2 p.m., the crowd saw what appeared to be the sun come down through the clouds. It rotated three times for about four minutes each time, radiating various coloured lights and intense heat, although it was not too bright for the people to gaze directly at it. Some described it afterwards as a silvery disc. After about twelve minutes the disc appeared to move back to its normal place in the sky, where it resumed its usual brilliance so that people could no longer look directly at it."

That is an extract from issue No. 10. Now for No. 11:

"At Fatima, on October 13, 1917, the day was wet and dull. The sun had not appeared all morning, and the people who went there stood in the pouring rain. At 2 p.m., the thousands of people present, or at least the vast majority of them, saw the clouds suddenly part, showing the clear blue sky beyond them. They looked up and the sun appeared like a pale disc, not dazzling at all. One English Protestant woman present said it looked like stainless steel. Others said rather like silver; others again, like mother-of-pearl. All agreed that it was no strain at all upon the eyes to look at it.

"Suddenly the pale disc appeared to detach itself from the sky, come down through the break in the clouds and go through an extraordinary series of movements, radiating the most variously coloured beams of light, three separate times of four minutes each.

"In a letter dated December 15, 1949, Mr. Harley Wood, Government Astronomer of N.S.W., Australia, wrote in response to the request put to him:

'In reply to your letter of December 12, I have no record of any astronomical event which would fit the description you give. It sounds rather like a highly fanciful description of a total eclipse of the sun, but there was no total eclipse of the sun in that year (1917).'

"The only reasonable conclusion from that letter is that, whatever happened at Fatima, we must rule out any merely natural explanation of it as a total eclipse of the sun. It in no way proves that the events reported at Fatima did not occur. As a matter of fact, had the astronomers recorded a total eclipse of the sun on that day, it would play right into the hands of unbelievers, who would have said that between 60 and 70 thousand fools at Fatima had mistaken an ordinary eclipse for a miraculous heavenly manifestation. Sceptics, therefore, are at least robbed of that explanation.

"It is quite certain that, on October 13, 1917, the actual sun in no way altered its position in relation to the earth. It did not leave its place in the sky, travel the 93,000,000 miles to this earth, and come through the clouds at Fatima in order to manifest itself to the 60 or 70 thousand

people there. It is absolutely sure that these people did not see a body 864,000 miles in diameter, over 100 times the diameter of the earth itself. All that one can say is that God caused to appear before their very eyes the phenomenon they witnessed; and He did so miraculously in a way humanly inexplicable. The fact cannot reasonably be disputed, however different may be the conclusions of different people concerning its implications."

But perhaps this is not conclusive enough. Let us then turn to a publication titled " More About Fatima," by Rev. V. Montes de Oca, C.S.Sp., published by Messrs. M. H. Gill & Sons Ltd., of Dublin, in 1945:

Wonderful Sighting Report

Page 31. " Here is the Vicar General's account:

" The crowd prays all the time. . . . Suddenly cries of surprise and joy are heard.

" Thousands of arms are raised towards a point in the sky.

' Look! There She is.'

' She is here, down there.'

' Do you see?' 'Oh, I see.'

" To my great surprise, I see clearly and distinctly, a globe of light advancing from east to west, gliding slowly and majestically through the air.

" . . . from the limpid and cloudless sky there began to rain upon those present a shower, as it were, of white flowers, which on coming near the earth vanished without touching it.

" My friend, full of enthusiasm, went from group to group. . . . asking the people what they had seen. The persons asked came from the most varied social classes, and all unanimously affirmed the reality of the phenomena which we ourselves had observed."

Page 40. " Suddenly the sun trembles, is shaken, makes some abrupt movements, and finally begins to turn giddily on itself like a wheel of fire, casting in all directions, like an enormous lamp, great beams of light. These beams are in turn green, red, blue, violet, etc."

Page 46. Dr. Almeida Garrete, Professor at the University of Coimbra, writes:

" I was at a distance of little more than a hundred yards away. The rain was pouring down on our heads and, streaming down our clothes, soaked them completely. At last it came along to 2 o'clock, p.m. (official time—really corresponding to noon, solar time). Some instants previously, the radiant sun had pierced the thick curtain of clouds which held it veiled. All eyes were raised towards it as if drawn by a magnet. I myself tried to look straight at it, and saw it looking like a well-defined disc, bright but not blinding. I heard people around me comparing it to a dull silver plate. The comparison did not seem to me exact. Its appearance was of a sharp and changing clarity, like the ' Orient ' of a pearl. It did not resemble in any way the moon on a fine night. It had neither its colour nor its shadows. You might compare it rather to a polished wheel cut in the silvery valves of a shell. This is not poetry, I saw it thus with my own eyes.

" Neither would you confuse it with the sun seen through a fog. Of fog there was no trace, and besides, the solar disc was neither blurred nor veiled in any way, but shone clearly at its centre and at its circumference.

" This chequered shining disc seemed to possess a giddy motion. It was not the twinkling of a star. It turned on itself with an astonishing rapidity."

A Perfect Description

Here, then, is the story, in brief of a great saucer sighting—with thousands of witnesses. The whole story behind the religious aspect of Fatima must be read in full. The three children who predicted the appearance of the UFO, and the apparitions they saw in connection with it.

Their story I have deliberately left out of this article because it may, at first, only confuse the issue. The main thing is the object as seen and reported in the sky.

In every book written on UFOs there are descriptions that tally perfectly with the descriptions of those as written in every publication on Fatima.

How perfectly, for example, are the words printed in FLYING SAUCER REVIEW, Vol. 3, No. 5, page 4:

" Witnesses said that it was caused by a luminous ball, ' as big as the sun,' which flew over Arapuey."

One could go on and on quoting from the Bible, from history books, from " information received." But where could one find such a confirmed example as Fatima? An example that was so great that it became a religious event.

On the events that actually took place before this sighting one only has the information as given by the three children, Jacinta Marto, aged seven; Francis, her brother, aged nine; and their cousin, Lucy dos Santos, aged ten. None of whom could read or write.

If they actually did see and speak to a person connected with this UFO, then here we have the supreme report of an actual landing, and visitors from another planet walking this earth.

Once the problem of atomic rocket motors has been solved, it will take . . .

ONLY 4 HOURS TO REACH THE MOON

says W. Schroeder

ONE DAY, in the future, men will look at our rockets and artificial satellites and smile tolerantly, as we do when we look at the models of the first motor car or railway engine. There is a beginning in everything, and as far as space travel is concerned, man has arrived only at the brink of his greatest adventure.

The launching of artificial satellites is not a huge step towards the realisation of one of the oldest dreams of the human race; it is nothing but the very beginning. For the difference between shooting an artificial satellite into an orbit around the earth and navigating a space ship to the moon is just as great as the difference between the firing of a crude stone ball from the first cannon and Bleriot's Channel crossing by aeroplane.

Before we can talk about space travel, let us first consider what was necessary to launch the space satellites. Sputnik Two, weighing less than half a ton, and reaching a peak altitude of 1,000 miles, required a rocket with nearly 500 tons of fuel. Usually we are concerned only with transporting loads over the surface of the earth, and for such purposes fuel requirements remain fairly low, even if we consider distances of 1,000 miles. But to lift something 1,000 miles, against the gravitational pull of the earth, requires a truly enormous amount of fuel. And as the only possible machine to do such work, the rocket motor, is rather wasteful as far as its consumption of propellants is concerned, the picture does not look really rosy.

But this is not the fault of the engineers who have achieved near marvels; no, it is simply the attraction of our good old Mother Earth which makes it so hard for us to get away from her. After all, even the motor of the German V2 developed three times the power of the engines of the 81,000-ton *Queen Mary* to propel a mere 12 tons, but it also consumed fuel at the rate of one ton every six seconds while it worked, and yet this engine was not much bigger than the desk on which my typewriter stands. In spite of its small weight and the tremendous power it developed, the peak altitude of the V2 was only a little over 100 miles. And as the materials available to us have severe limitations, we shall never be able to construct a rocket which reaches altitudes over 2,000 miles as long as we think in terms of single-stage rockets, driven by chemical fuels.

A somewhat different picture is obtained when we consider a step-rocket, as by this means we can overcome one of the limitations of the single-stage rocket, which is the ratio between the structural weight of the rocket and the weight of its fuel. This is possible because the step-rocket casts off part of its structure when it has served its purpose of containing fuel, so that there is no need to propel it any further, with a consequent reduction in fuel requirements. Theoretically, it would be within our capabilities to build a step-rocket which could leave the earth, land on the moon, take off again and finally land safely on the earth. Practically, however, it still remains an impossibility, because the fuel requirements would be in the region of millions of tons, even if we consider only a very small space ship which, apart from the fuel tanks and rocket motors jettisoned during its journey,

weighs only, say, a ton. And so we can say, in spite of all the efforts expended, that space travel will be impossible as long as we do not find more powerful methods of propulsion. But this does not exclude the possibility of an occasional "sortie" into space with chemical fuels, regardless of the cost of such an operation, but regular flights to the moon by such means remain an impossibility.

The few pounds of "fuel" in an atom bomb provide sufficient energy to propel a space ship weighing several hundred tons to the moon and back. It seems that only nuclear fuels can bring the requirements of space travel down to reasonable proportions because atomic fuels provide at least five million times as much energy as the same weight in chemical fuels. For practical purposes, therefore, we can neglect the weight of the fuel if we consider an atomically-propelled space ship.

A Genius Wanted

But here we come to another difficulty: so far we are able to produce atomic energy only in the form of heat, and for the purposes of space travel this is entirely unsuitable; in fact it makes the construction of a practical space ship even more difficult than does the use of chemical fuels.

The only real difficulty which prevents us from travelling to the moon and the planets is the lack of an atomic motor which produces either electrical energies or some form of recoil directly without the detour over a heat-exchange unit which atomic power stations make use of. But this atomic motor cannot be built like the satellite rockets by employing thousands of technicians and by expending millions of man-hours. It is here where the personal genius of a single man will play its part, a man who, like Watt or Siemens, has a brilliant idea which, when put into practice, revolutionises our concept of things, outdates even yesterday's inventions and designs and, overnight, makes space travel possible, just like the steam engine, the railway, the motor car and electric light and power became realities overnight.

Already we have a fair idea of what this motor will look like, what it will do and how it will work, but what we do not know yet is how to make it, but we can be fairly certain that it will become a reality within the next few years.

With such a rocket at our disposal, it will not be necessary to accelerate the space ship at a tremendous rate during the first few minutes of its journey and then let it coast through space for weeks and weeks as we have been told so often. The weightlessness experienced by the crew of a freely coasting space ship is not only uncomfortable but dangerous, too, and the atomic rocket overcomes this difficulty as well. For an atomic rocket can be kept working all the time, so that the ship is constantly accelerated, and if the power of the motor is adjusted so that the acceleration of the ship, while it is in outer space, equals the acceleration of a body which falls under the influence of the gravitational field of the earth in the vicinity of the earth's surface, then the crew would have the sensation of retaining their normal weight all the time. The acceleration necessary to produce this effect is usually called "one g," and this means that the space ship would have to travel, at any moment, with a speed which is 32 feet per second greater than its speed one second previously. The speed, therefore, increases constantly and reaches enormous figures within a few hours.

For this reason it will be necessary to stop the motor when half the journey has been completed, and now the ship must be decelerated, we must, so to speak, put the brakes on, at the same rate at which we accelerated during the first half of the way. By the time the space ship reaches its destination, its speed will, therefore, be zero, so that a safe landing is possible.

To Decelerate the Ship

The simplest way of decelerating the ship is to turn it round at the half-way mark, so that it travels "tail first," and then switching on the motors again. For the journey to the moon, the half-way mark would be reached after only 1 hour and 40 minutes, so that the whole journey takes only 3 hours and 20 minutes, and if we add a little more time for the starting and landing manœuvres, we can still do it in under 4 hours. The greatest speed attained by the space ship will be reached at the half-way mark, and by the time it has reached this it will travel at the rate of over 40 miles per second.

But what about the construction of the space ship? The shape of our ordinary rockets will never do. They are designed to travel only within the atmosphere, and their stabilising fins help them to keep their nose in the wind. But there is no air in space on which the stabilisers can act, and any rocket attempting to leave the atmosphere would zig-zag along helplessly like a Guy Fawkes Day rocket which has lost its guiding stick, which also acts as a stabiliser. The reason for this is the fact that the actual motor is built into the tail of the structure, and the whole rocket, so to speak, stands on its end. We might as well stand a broomstick on its end, then let go of it and expect it to remain upright all the time. But so many of the space ship designs are supposed to do just that.

No, a space ship must have its rocket motor in the front, so that the rest of the structure is pulled along. Only in this way can we hope to achieve stability. So the motor is right in the nose of the ship. The other parts of the power unit will have to be near the actual motor, and the best plan would be to build these in a ring around the motor, but so that they more or less hang below it. It will be inevitable that the motor produces a certain amount of heat, and this must be got rid of as quickly as possible, otherwise it might become a danger to the ship and the crew. The only effective means of disposing of surplus heat in outer space is by radiation, and so we shall have to install a number of port-hole-like instruments on the outer wall of the short cylinder which contains the power unit. All surplus heat is "pumped" into these, and according to the amount of heat which is to be disposed of they will glow from dull red to white heat.

Underneath the cylinder of ancillary equipment comes a doughnut-shaped structure containing the control room, crew quarters, stores, etc. The hole in the middle of this "doughnut" is for the purpose of leaving the exhaust of the rocket motor unobstructed, as this will be directly above it.

The diameter of this last unit will probably be twice or three times that of the upper part, anything between 50 and 250 feet, while the height of the whole ship will probably be about two-thirds of the greatest diameter. This, then, is the most suitable shape of a space ship, and it looks very much like a flying saucer, but not because it was modelled on a flying saucer; the reasons for the design are, quite simply (1) for structural reasons it must be circular, (2) for reasons of stability it must have the rocket motor on top, the remainder of the structure hanging underneath, and (3) the lower parts must be wider than the upper ones, so that there can be a hole in the middle for the unobstructed flow from the rocket motor.

The fact that a flying saucer looks exactly the same finds its simple explanation in the consideration that the best design for a space ship is not earth-bound but applies universally, and if there are other beings in space, with sufficient common sense to build space ships, they would also have the common sense to build them in the most suitable shape.

But when, you may ask, are we going to build our first space ships? Well, it may be fifty years, perhaps only five. Maybe it will happen in a few months' time. As I mentioned before, our only obstacle is the lack of an efficient atomic rocket. And before we can actually travel to the moon and to the planets we need a man like Watt and Stephenson, like Daimler or Siemens. In other words, a man who, with one brilliant and apparently daring idea, removes all the difficulties and presents us with the solution to the problem. Judging from our experiences with other great inventions of the past, we can be sure that this man *will* come one day, and I, for one, am sure that this man, unknown as yet, is already walking among us.

Mr. Schroeder's regular feature, "From An Astronomer's Notebook," will be resumed in the next issue.—Ed.

UNANSWERED QUESTIONS

No. 10 . . . Was the Star of Bethlehem a space ship?

THE Gospel according to St. Matthew, Chapter 2, recounts the story of how the wise men came from the east to Jerusalem, and told Herod the King they had seen the new Messiah's star in the east and had come to worship him.

Subsequently, Herod sent them to Bethlehem with instructions to search diligently for the young child: "and when ye have found him, bring me word again, that I may come and worship him also."

"When they had heard the king, they departed; and lo, *the star*, which they saw in the east, *went before them, till it came and stood over where the young child was.*

"When they saw the star, they rejoiced with exceeding great joy."

The astronomical constellations and conjunctions back to that time in the New Testament have been checked, and astronomers say no such natural event took place.

George Hunt Williamson in *Other Tongues—Other Flesh*, asks, "what manner of 'star' was it that 'went before them,' and then 'stood over,' or hovered over, 'where the young child was'?"

Sightings by the thousands have proven that in the night skies, saucers do, indeed, look like bright and shining "stars." The "spacecraft of Bethlehem" could have been an enormous ship specially designed and constructed for the event.

SCRAPBOOK for 1883

February 27

Many reports of luminous objects in the sky and an earthquake at Connecticut, U.S.A. (Tadpole-shaped objects were seen in the sky after earth tremors in Mansfield area, England, on February 11-12, 1957. See FLYING SAUCER REVIEW, Vol. 3, No. 2, p. 8.—Ed.) (References: Works of Charles Fort; "Monthly Weather Review," February, 1883.)

April 15 and 25

M. Briguiere, at Marseilles, saw formations of bodies crossing the sun. Some moved as if in line. (References: Works of Charles Fort; *L'Astronomie,* 1886, p. 70; *Flying Saucers Have Landed,* by Leslie and Adamski.)

July 12

A lump of ice the size of a brick, weighing two pounds, fell in Chicago. (References: The Works of Charles Fort; *The Case for the UFO,* by M. K. Jessup; "Monthly Weather Review," July, 1883.)

July 30

The steamer *Resolute,* alone in the Arctic Ocean, hears six terrific reports like gunfire. (Many similar sonic booms have been heard recently.—Ed.) (References: Works of Charles Fort; *Nature,* Vol. 53, p. 295.)

August 12

M. Bonilla, at the Observatory of Zacatecas, Mexico, saw 143 circular objects, with protracting streamers, crossing the sun. The next day he observed the procession continuing. He managed to get a photograph of one, reproduced here by kind permission of *L'Astronomie.* (References: Works of Charles Fort; *L'Astronomie,* 1885, p. 347; *Flying Saucers Have Landed,* by Leslie and Adamski.)

August 28

Captain Noble saw at 10.35 p.m. an object in the sky "like a new and most glorious comet." There was a beam like that from a searchlight emanating from its nucleus.

August 29

Mr. W. K. Bradgate sees similar and probably same object, like a large planet with a strong ray of light shining from it.

September 11 and 13

Professor Swift, at Rochester, N.Y., U.S.A., sees similar object.

September 21

A Mrs. Harbin spotted the brilliant object with searchlight beam from Yeovil, Somerset, England.

November

Similar object seen at Porto Rico and above Ohio, U.S.A. (What giant space ship with a powerful searchlight was over various parts of this planet for several months? asked Charles Fort.) (References: Works of Charles Fort; *Knowledge,* Vol. 4, pp. 173, 207, 219; *Observatory,* Vol. 6, p. 345; "American Met. Journal," Vol. 1, p. 110; *Scientific American,* Vol. 50, pp. 40, 97; *Flying Saucers Have Landed,* by Leslie and Adamski.)

November 5

A huge luminous object, the size of a full moon, seen over Chile for an hour and a half. (References: Works of Charles Fort; *Comptes Rendus,* Vol. 103, p. 682.)

November

Enormous comet-like object with two tails, one up and one down, seen for three successive nights. (References: Works of Charles Fort; *Scientific American,* Vol. 50, p. 40; *Flying Saucers Have Landed,* by Leslie and Adamski; "American Met. Journal," Vol. 1, p. 110.)

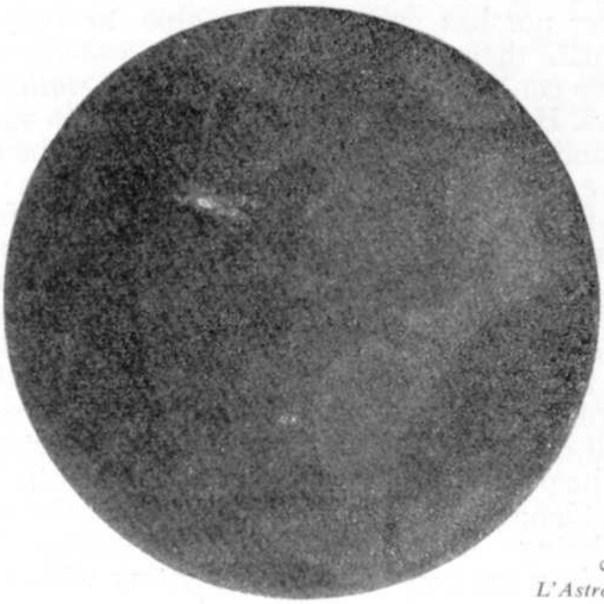


Photo: courtesy *L'Astronomie.*

SEEKING THE SAUCER ANSWER

by

Dana Howard

Our contributor was stricken with tuberculosis of the bone in her youth, and sentenced by the doctors to have a limb amputated or die. She refused to accept this position and turned the matter over to higher powers. The result was a miracle healing.

Dana Howard's subsequent experiences with Diane, the beautiful space woman from Venus, are described in her three books, "Diane (She came from Venus)," "My Flight to Venus" and "Over The Threshold." This last book, reviewed in this issue, is currently the No. 1 best seller of any saucer book in America.

TEN LONG YEARS have passed since that memorable day in 1947 when Kenneth Arnold spotted a formation of nine shining discs racing across the north-western skies of the United States of America. A full decade has gone by and the "saucer controversy" still goes on.

During most of this time, the conventional theory has outweighed all other possibilities. The majority of the people have looked upon them as beings like ourselves to be measured on our own little yardstick. But the sightings continue, likewise the mystery. In our desert area at least, during 1957 the sightings have been greater than ever before. But to date no one has captured a saucer nor has anyone been able to properly evaluate their strange manœuvres.

The conventionalist still clings to his *status quo* views. He can see no connection between saucer phenomena and subjective reality. While he cannot explain the strange behaviour pattern that has followed all sightings, he still hopes for a miracle to happen. In some strange way he expects to discover *why* they are here one moment —*gone* the next.

Saucer enthusiasts are growing weary waiting for the conventionalist to produce something tangible. In recent months, thousands who voted for the conventionalist ticket in the beginning are beginning to search in deeper subsoil. This is evidenced both in book interest and the overwhelming co-operation of audiences. The searchers are now certain the mystery will not be solved by sightings nor the conventionalist's weak attempts to evaluate sightings.

Where are we going to find the deeper subsoil? Perhaps if we match the behaviour pattern of the discs with the very little we know about our own fourth dimension, we might be on the trail. To solve the problems of the *unknown,* we must go beyond the *known.* This has ever been so. This means if the saucer mystery is to be cleared up we must go beyond the conventional boundaries. This is not a task for the pragmatist. Only those who have been trained in extra-sensory-perception know how to tackle the job. Not even the most erudite four-star general can hope to reconcile one dimension with another. He can only evaluate that which comes within his scope of knowledge. Beyond that point he cannot go.

All who have followed diligently the behaviour pattern of the discs are convinced now that they *do not* belong to this dimension. It would seem they are composed of substances far more subtle than we earthlings know anything about. Substances composed of particles that can be readily loosened one from the other.

We know that the lamas of Tibet and the Holy Men of India are trained in the art of teleportation. That is, they can leave their physical bodies asleep in catalyptic trance while their subtle bodies travel to faraway places. Likewise, they can command inanimate objects to do the same. But this knowledge is not wholly confined to those who have been through austere training.

There are many on the planet today who have learned the art by themselves.

Or, is there another answer? It is rumoured now that the great Nikola Tesla, the electrical genius of our age, was, in fact, a Venusian. It is becoming a commonly accepted fact that there are many other-planetary beings now occupying a body of earth flesh. In his book, *Other Tongues—Other Flesh,* George Hunt Williamson calls them "the apples that have been salted away." Is it possible that the saucer era has sparked their far-memory?

If this is true, how is the conventional investigator going to explain the mystery of the saucers if he has no charts or graphs to go by? If he refuses to step out upon the uncharted paths? Wild guessing can bring him to some logical conclusions regarding their high speeds and manœuvrability. But this will not explain their sudden appearance and instantaneous disappearance. One moment the saucer is there in the skies . . . it has all the physical attributes of our own craft. But it is like a rainbow-hued soap bubble. One moment it is there, the next it has gone where the soap bubble went.

The Unknown

Where are we going to find the answers? We know it will not be found in university textbooks. Again I repeat, everything that is known on our planet today had its inception in the realm of the *unknown.* We are dealing with something totally alien to our present-day knowledge. Our "subjective sensitives" could be wrong, but they might be right. One of the tests might be—how far have they advanced in their thinking since they were first heard from? Have they pressed on ahead with new information and broader knowledge? Knowledge is active. Information is static. Knowledge goes deeper and deeper. Information remains fixed in *status quo.* The subjective searcher can lift his vibrations to match the higher vibrations. He knows that earthman has a natural body, but he also has a subtle body. The natural body is composed of dense earthly materials. It was created for earth living. The subtle body can be teleported into space. It can travel with the ease and grace of a bird. If these beings are functioning in a dimension a full octave higher than ours, such means of travel would prevail, especially on their exploratory expeditions.

The conventionalist believes the abstract world is for the dreamers. The concrete world is for the doers. They do not know there is a subjective-objective, a concrete-abstract. That is, those on a higher dimension would function from *centre.* They would be *both* objective and *subjective,* capable of being perfectly at ease in either body. They could walk like a man, or fly like a bird.

This puts the same question on every lip: Does this mean we shall *never* meet beings from outer space in a flesh body? Indeed, it does not. It does mean that as perfectionists they would first want to be certain about many things. Before coming to our earth plane in numbers they would want to examine our soil—the water—our atmospheric conditions. They would want to know in advance all the things we, too, would want to know before going to live on their planet. If earthlings could travel in their subtle bodies (as presumably they do), it would not be necessary for us to spend time and money building a rocket to go to the moon.

Building Consciousness

What is the first requisite to their coming in flesh bodies? To quote from my recent book, *Over The Threshold*: "Everything in the cosmos is related to the cosmos itself . . . the building of consciousness is the foundation."

The saucer era is doing just that—building consciousness. Even the *hoaxer* has made his small contribution. Likewise the comic books and science-fiction. Anything that makes the world space-conscious is going to help wing in the Interplanetary Age.

So, let us not discredit the subjective sensitive. He has learned to function in the higher dimensions. He knows the meaning of amplified awareness. There are times when he is unable to discern where mundane consciousness stops and the consciousness of the other dimension takes over. This has nothing to do with mediumship or ordinary psychism. It does have to do with *direct knowing.* It is from this realm all knowledge must come.

The real seekers know that we are living in the greatest days of our history. We accept the fact that messengers and teachers must be sent from the more advanced planets in times like these. We are too young in soul-growth to find our way alone.

There is no such thing as hidden knowledge. When the subjective channels are opened, knowledge flows in a steady stream. On the flyleaf of *Over The Threshold* it says: "Our earth is entering a new phase. We must be prepared to go along with it."

We cannot go along with it so long as we are bogged down with the present earth's viewpoint. It is hard to wrench the masses free from their enslaving chrysalis, but once the universal doors have been opened, the road blocks will fall away like mist before the sun.

Flying Saucer Propulsion

A Theory

by A. R. Holden

I SHALL presume to expound a theory as to what the force of gravity is and how it is generated and its relationship to the heavenly bodies.

Firstly, I believe that the world as it spins on its axis is continuously having a vast electro-static potential generated throughout its bulk. The size of this electric charge or potential would be determined by the rate at which the earth revolves and by its mass or bulk, which would determine its capacity. The electric charge is, I believe, relatively constant but extremely vast, and if it is conceded that all other heavenly bodies are similarly charged, then the so-called " Riddle of the Universe " could be largely explained.

To elucidate further: Suppose all heavenly bodies carry an arbitrarily chosen negative charge (– ve), then as each rotates on its axis it exerts a repulsive force (like charges repel) on its neighbours. This repulsive force, I maintain, is what keeps the heavenly bodies in their respective orbits in their individual solar universes, and also the combined charges of each separate solar universe, taken *en masse*, keeps them in their turn at their respective distances from one another.

The Pattern

Fluctuations in charges would, of course, bring about fluctuations in orbital ranges and may serve to explain the strange and erratic behaviour of comets.

The picture of the Universe, then, resolves itself into a pattern of pulsating island universes with their attendant orbiting satellites, dispersed in a vast, infinite, three-dimensional mosaic.

Humanity, as it crawls over the surface of the earth, is unaware of this vast electrical force, as all places on the earth's surface are at equal potentials (equi-potential surface).

The earth is virtually a highly-charged sphere of *conducting* material insulated in space.

It is only when man endeavours to elevate himself from the earth's surface that he experiences the result of the earth's high electric charge. *The force which we term gravity is actually the force of electrical attraction which the earth's vast negative charge exerts on man's body or any other small object within its electric field of force*. The electric charge of the earth is so vast that it can neutralise any latent electrical charge on a smaller body, in proximity to its surface, and induce a positive charge on the nearest side of the body and an equal and opposite negative charge on the far side of the body, thus creating an attractive force (gravity) on the body (unlike charges attract).

For an independent body thus to overcome this force of attraction it would, therefore, be necessary for the body to possess an electric charge of extremely high negative potential, somewhere in the vicinity of millions of volts. Such a charge could only be determined by large-scale experiments.

Accent on Research

I believe that if some of the world's highly-skilled scientists would overcome their incredulity as to the existence of flying saucers and experiment along these lines, the problem would be soon solved. If some of the large sums of money that are at present being spent on nuclear explosions were to be diverted to this research, then a rapid advance, I am sure, could be made.

In the past, research has been mainly devoted to improvements in gasoline engines, steam engines, jet engines and rocket engines. I am convinced that had more attention been paid to the development of electro-static generators of high capacities, then we would be much further advanced in space travel than we are. Such elementary electro-static generators as the Wimshurst machine and, more recently, the Van-den-Grappe machine have been steps in the right direction, but they are only isolated cases and their development has been restricted to laboratory and clinical uses only.

Nevertheless, if we can overcome our incredulity of the Adamski revelations and devote a little time to the study of his photographs and descriptions of flying saucers, I am sure that the solution to the problem is right there beneath our noses.

We know that an insulated metal sphere can be given a temporary electro-static charge. We also know that this sphere, if hollow, will carry its charge on its outer surface. Also, all points

on the sphere can be at equal potential.

A few other relevant facts are that:

Electrical discharges tend to take place at sharp points on an electrical conductor when it is highly charged.

A highly-charged insulated conductor is surrounded by a region of *ionised* air (electrically-charged particles). If the charge is high enough, a glow can be seen in darkness and can even give rise to a crackling or hissing noise. (*Flying saucers have been observed to give off a glowing discharge and to make hissing and crackling noises.*)

Keeping these facts in mind, let us now revert to the study of Adamski's "Scout Ship," or close-range flying saucer, and endeavour to determine why it should be so constructed. In the first place, we have been told that a magnetic pole runs through the vertical centre of the ship and that its ends are of opposite polarity. It is also supported both top and bottom by large glass lenses which are used as powerful telescopes. No mention is made as to the fact that *these lenses would also act as insulators.* We are also told that the ship carries *condensers,* which store electrical charges received from the generating supply of its "mother ship." These condensers must be of extremely high capacity in order to store enough electricity to enable the ship to cover what are to us extremely long distances on one charging. They do, of course, have a mechanism which recharges the condensers to a certain degree in an emergency.

A Theory

We are also told that the outer flange of the scout ship revolves and it appears to be of metal and carries an electrical charge, as glowing tangentical rays have been observed to be thrown off from it (ionised particles).

My theory is this: that this revolving flange acts in the triple role of *an electronic shield, a gyroscopic stabiliser,* and as *a secondary source of power generation,* similar to that of a Wimshurst machine.

As I previously stated, the negative charge of the earth tends to induce electrical charges on smaller bodies in proximity to it, thus creating an attractive or gravitational force.

The scout ship is so constructed that it can not only neutralise these induced charges, but also set up opposing charges on its poles. Thus, the force of attraction is altered to one of repulsion and becomes dependent on the amount of charge released by the scout ship to its poles, so the ship can be made to rise or descend as required.

It will be obvious that the greater the charges on the poles of the scout ship the greater will be the force of repulsion. As the distance of the craft from the earth increases, so will the need for power decrease. Once beyond the range of the electrical field of force of the earth, the scout ship, presumably, would propel itself by *ionic* discharge alone and thus the lower edge of the rotating flange would then have a considerable part to play in this propulsion, as there would be a considerable discharge from it much along the lines of jet or rocket propulsion.

Directional Control

So far, I have made no mention as to the control of direction of progress of the craft other than vertical ascent or descent. I presume that lateral or diagonal flight would be controlled by means of electrical current-carrying coils, which would be set in the craft at various angles and could be cut in or out of power by merely pushing a switch or button, which would bring instantaneous change of direction, just as has been observed in flying saucers—i.e., flips, rolls and right-angle turns. A similar phenomenon is that of the torque of an armature of the ordinary everyday variety of electric motor, although, of course, other factors are involved with electric motors, such as alternating currents, etc. The current used in the directional coils of a scout-ship would be of the direct-current type.

It can be seen, therefore, that even with our present scanty knowledge of things electrical, our worldly scientists could construct a practical prototype of flying saucer or scout-ship, if they would only discard their prejudices and dislikes of the extra-terrestrial source of saucer phenomena.

I have read Dr. Menzel's book on flying saucers and was only the more firmly convinced that flying saucers are extra-terrestrial and that his version as to their origin was just so much balderdash. The only point that can be said in favour of Dr. Menzel's book is that, in giving so much prominence to the question of *ionised air,* he is probably getting closer than he realises to one of the principles or part principles of extra-terrestrial flight, but, of course, not in the manner that he dreams of.

A further practical application of everyday scientific electrical principles is the ingenious use of a "ball condenser" type of landing gear in scout-ships. By this means a highly-charged scout-ship could quite logically and safely land on earth without losing its electrical charge.

From what we know of the science of condensers, and presuming that the earth carries a negative charge, then the capacity of these ball condensers would be increased on contact with earth and would enable the scout-ship to build

up a reserve charge of electricity stored in these condensers, assuming, of course, that they carry generating equipment.

On giving further thought to the question of the poles of the scout-ship being oppositely charged, as stated in Adamski's book, it is possible that this may not be the case and that he may have been misinformed deliberately so that he would not know the complete working details of the craft.

Negative Charge

For it is more than likely that both ends of the so-called magnetic pole of the ship were entirely covered by a negative charge, as well as the entire outer surface of the flange, cabin and dome. If this were not so there would most likely be large spark discharges taking place continuously between the upper pole and the rotating flange, thus tending to neutralise these opposite charges and making the ship incapable of flight. It is more likely that the scout-ship, as I have said, is covered entirely by a negative charge on its outer surface, thus ensuring that no matter at what angle it turns in relation to the earth's surface, it will be continually repelled by it.

These feats could only be verified by experiment. All tests and experiments to prove my theories on the subject of an electro-static charge being the basis of gravitational attraction *would, of necessity, be required to be carried out in an open space, as the shielding effect of a roof or covered building would neutralise any attempt to bring about free flight of an electro-statically charged object.*

In his first book, *Flying Saucers Have Landed*, Adamski observed that beneath the revolving flange of the scout-ship were further centre-rotating discs, which would further substantiate my theory that these craft employ a form of Wimshurst electro-static generator as an auxiliary source of power.

Should my theory of the electro-static charge being the source of gravitational attraction of the earth be proved invalid, I would advance a second theory as to the derivation of flight capabilities of flying saucers. This is that the rapidly-revolving outer flange of the scout-ship builds up an extremely powerful and extensive plane of ionised particles in the area surrounding it. A high-powered coil carrying electric current situated in the dome of the craft would then be utilised to exert an *electro-magnetic thrust against this ionic plane,* thus bringing about movement in the required vertical direction. Smaller coils, as I have previously stated, could be used to control movement along various courses.

A certain amount of evidence to support this theory is that flying saucers have been observed at the apex of a glowing, expanding and dissipating ionic cone.

It will be here seen that Dr. Menzel's areas of "ionised air" are of great value in giving weight to this theory!

So far, I have made no reference as to the source of the power utilised for giving the flange its rotary movement.

In an earth-made flying saucer a conventional gas turbine engine could be utilised for this purpose, but consideration would, of necessity, have to be given to its capabilities of performance at high altitudes and at extreme speeds. The ideal type of engine for this purpose would, of course, be some form of adaptation of a nuclear reactor, and conceivably it is this form of engine that is used in extra-terrestrial flying saucers.

Mention must also be made as to the means by which the central control cabin is kept from revolving counterwise to that of the flange.

Electro-magnetic Forces

Presumably this would be controlled by *electro-magnetic forces* on the principle of a giant electro-magnetic compass. I have assumed that the reactor is sensitive to the difference between *electro-static* and *electro-magnetic*.

Mention also must be made as to the materials used in the body construction of the craft. These would need to be of lightweight conducting metal alloys of high rigidity and tensile strength, or, alternatively, lightweight plastic or plywood mouldings with an outer veneer of tinfoil or copper foil to permit the free transfer of electrical charges on their surfaces. The lightweight metal alloy construction would, of course, be the ideal.

The technical expert may say at this stage, how could the flow of electrical charge be controlled from the storage condensers? I should say that this is possibly done, not with conventional metal resistance, but by means of a *cathode-tube* type of *variable resistance.* By *reversing the action* of these cathode-tube resistances the charge could also be withdrawn from the surface of the craft as required and restored in the condensers. Loss by ionic discharge would, of course, be irrecoverable.

Flying saucers have been tracked by radar to reach the phenomenal speed of 18,000 miles per hour. How then, we say, can their structural materials stand up to the heat of friction of the atmosphere on their surfaces and why do they not thereby vaporise as a meteorite on entering the earth's atmosphere?

The capabilities of these craft serve to bear out my theories that they carry an extremely high electro-static charge on their surfaces. It is their high electro-static charge, with its surrounding area of ionised particles, that protects the craft from the destructive effects of air friction and acts as shield or "lubricant" on the craft's passage through the air, for the ionised particles continually surround the craft, no matter what its speed.

To be more specific: the ionised particles, being all similarly charged, repel one another and there is a continuous movement away from the craft. It is this same ionisation effect that gives the inspiration for the bell- or saucer-shaped design of these craft, for it is the bell, sphere or hemisphere that is best adapted for electro-static purposes (the fact being that electric charges are always carried on the outside of a hollow electrical conductor). Conventional aerodynamic streamline forms are thereby made obsolete, or even dangerous, under these conditions, as in the case of the destruction of Lieutenant Mantell's jet plane, referred to in *Inside The Space Ships*. This same book also gives a lead as to how we can progress to extra-terrestrial flight, that is, by mastering or overcoming the effects of earth's gravity.

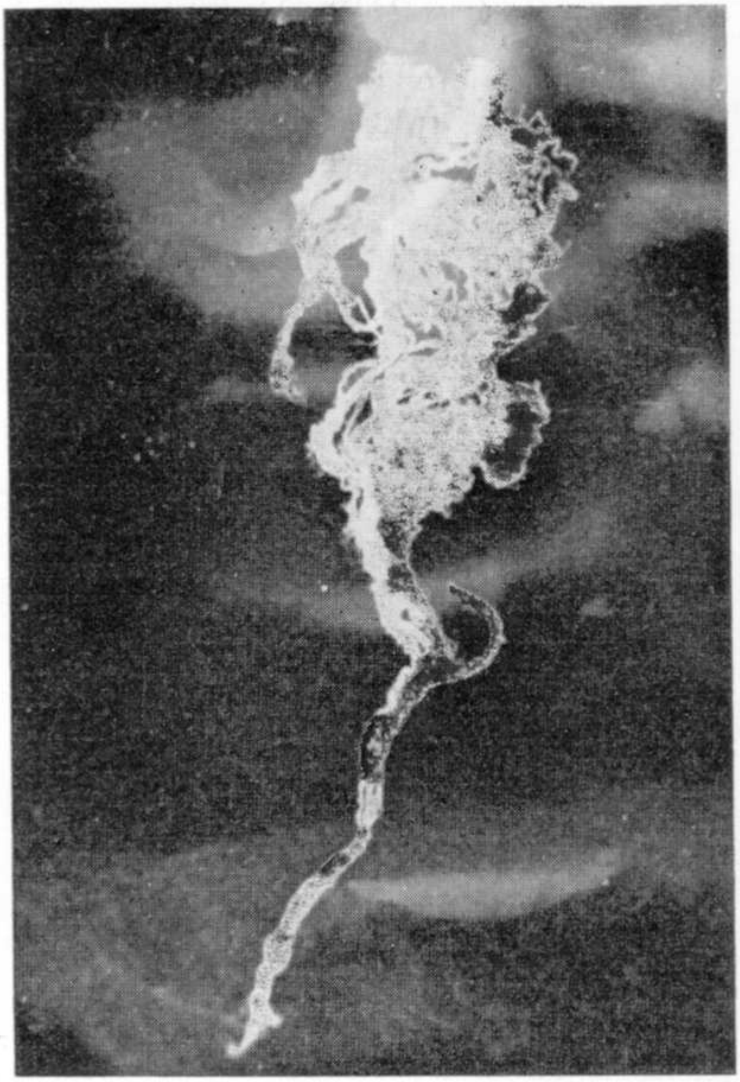
I have already advanced the theory that by placing an extremely high negative potential on a prototype flying saucer this would be brought about. It is thus conceivable that as the craft would have the power to neutralise the effect of gravity on its hull, the control personnel in the craft would also experience the same neutralising effect and would suffer no discomfort or injury at high speeds or during violent manœuvres, as the effects of "G" on their bodies would be completely annihilated.

This would convince the sceptics who say no human being could survive the right-angle turns, flips and rolls that these craft have been observed to perform. I say that the ordinary, normal human being would experience no difficulty in flying and intelligently controlling this type of craft, as he would be subjected to no severe physical or mental strain whatsoever.

There is also another point that could be referred to at this stage, and that is that even although there is no charge inside a hollow electrical conductor at high potential, the area inside the conductor is also at the same high potential as the rest of the conductor. Therefore, the physical properties which go to make up any form or body contained therein are also at the same high potential and can withstand higher stresses and strains than normal.

I would like to write about "mother ships" or flying cigars, and also give some observations on the relevance of Biblical references to unidentified flying phenomena, but I think that it is more important that my theories up to this stage are recorded in print before mankind destroys himself with bigger and better bangs in his attempts to break through the all-pervading and *indestructible* force of gravity.

ANGEL HAIR



This is part of the "Angel Hair" which reportedly fell over Saguramachi Middle School in Ichinoseki City, Iwate Prefecture, N.E. Japan, on October 4. The photograph has been enlarged to 10 times the actual size.

Further cobweb-like strands up to 50 ft. long this time blanketed the town of Portales, in New Mexico, on October 25, festooning telephone wires and bringing cotton picking to a standstill.

AN OPEN LETTER TO ARTHUR CONSTANCE

from

M. K. JESSUP

In this constructive and friendly criticism of Mr. Constance's fine book, "The Inexplicable Sky," Mr. M. K. Jessup, the astronomer and well-known author of four saucer books, produces further data on that amazing year of UFO activity, 1882. He also gives us advance information from a paper he is working on, postulating a new law for planetary distances.

THERE PROBABLY are not a dozen readers of Arthur Constance's *The Inexplicable Sky* who have done as much research on Maunder's ". . . great saucer of 1882" as Constance has done. I happen to be one of the dozen. I go along with practically all he says about the Maunder object. I agree. The object *was* a UFO, as I have stated in my books. But there is more to the story than Constance has indicated, and, even in my own writing, it may well be that I have not emphasised some of the concomitant phenomena, which are at least equally startling.

This super-structure crossed the British skies at a time when the great and mysterious comet of 1882 was prominently visible. Few people know that this comet was accompanied by completely inexplicable phenomena, which the astronomical profession has conveniently forgotten. The comets of 1882 visited the solar system in the heart of what I have called the "incredible decade" of 1877-1886, during which a fantastic number of *odd* events occurred, both terrestrially and extra-terrestrially.

Just a few days before Maunder and Capron and many other observers watched this 70-100 mile long structure pass majestically and deliberately from NE. to SW. (more or less at right angles to the local magnetic field), one of the best telescopic observers ever to be produced in America (Barnard) observed a V-shaped formation of UFOs in the vicinity of the comet. (Drawing on page 222 of the *Case For The UFO*, same page in British edition, called *UFO*.) This observation received almost no attention from astronomers, and was allotted only about one-quarter of a page in *The Siderial Messenger*, a somewhat obscure and non-professional astronomical magazine published at Northfield, Minnesota. Barnard made no effort, apparently, to determine their distance, assuming them to be proximate to the comet, although the V was some few degrees away from the comet and preceding the comet's head. Barnard merely reported this formation as an astronomical curiosity. However, at the same time that night, Brooks, another American astronomer of skill in visual observation, noted an oval-shaped thing a degree or two away from the comet on the opposite side. It was larger than any of the several objects seen in formation by Barnard, and was of the shape we now call cigar-shape, or Zeppelin-shape, and attribute to mother-ships. I do not definitely suggest that these were (strictly speaking) flying saucers, for they seemed to have more the texture or form of nebulous clouds somewhat like the coma and tail of the comet—but they do seem to have been UFOs.

Even this is not all, for astronomer Schmidt, at Athens, published an elaborate report with diagrams of an even more peculiar sighting which he made at about the same time. He saw a group of small cloud-like forms, similar in size and appearance to Barnard's objects. These were moving systematically. While paralleling the orbital movement of the comet's head, this group was moving away from the comet at right angles at a pace readily noticeable by Schmidt. He diagrammed the movement and timed it for a short period. As nearly as I can determine from Schmidt's report in the *Astronomische Nachrichten*, these were not the objects seen by either Brooks or Barnard.

Please note that the large object seen by Brooks was of just about the shape of the ". . . great saucer of 1882 . . ." which was so clearly seen over England. Brooks saw his object

in a telescope, however, and at a greater distance in space. No attempt, so far as I know, was made by Brooks or Barnard to determine the size of their objects. Such a determination would require careful measurements of their apparent spread in the sky. Since their close proximity to the comet might well be questioned, it would also have been necessary to find them on successive nights and determine orbital elements, or at least parallax.

Law of Planetary Distances

Constance presented a brief but interesting account of the Titius-Bode law of planetary distances. I am working on a long and comprehensive paper which will review the many attempts to improve on the work of Bode and Titius. As almost everyone knows, Neptune refused to fit the law. British astronomers have also pointed out that, although the "law" fits the position of Mercury, the "law" is inconsistent internally for that position. Pluto, on the other hand, does fit the Bode "law," *but at the position thought to be indicated for Neptune.*

Without going into the details of my studies, I would like to mention that I have determined on a tentative basis a new law which seems to cover all cases of planetary distance. It uses the radius of the sun as a unit instead of the radius of the earth's orbit (the Astronomical Unit, A.U.). This seems a natural thing to do for several reasons, among which is the fact that there is a discontinuity in the force of gravity at the surface of the sun. Inside the sun the force varies as the distance from the centre, while outside the surface the force follows the well-known inverse square law.

If we write an equation: $R = r2^{n-1} + r$,

R is radius of orbit

r is radius of sun

^{n} is any integer beginning with one,

we find that this predicts the position of Pluto, Uranus, Saturn, Jupiter with great accuracy, and Venus, Earth and Ceres fairly well. Neptune and Mercury are completely off. However, if we write $R = r3^{n-1} + r$, we find that this curve represents the distances of Mercury and Neptune with high precision and Ceres, Earth and Mars quite well. The positions of Earth and Mars will be even better represented by $R = r4^{n-1} + r$.

I have not carried this analysis to a conclusion as yet, but there is plenty of evidence that Constance is correct in his assumption that much can be learned by astronomers about the operation of gravity in the solar system. Several investigators have suggested a relationship between the structure of the atom and that of the solar system, and it is of especial interest that these equations are very similar to those which determine the orbits of electrons in the hydrogen atom and also of the distribution of the hydrogen lines in the spectrum. The Balmer series of hydrogen line, for instance, corresponds to the equation using 2^{n-1}, while other series correspond to 3^{n-1}, 4^{n-1}, etc.

The inference is that planets do not have a free choice of distance from the sun, but fall into arbitrarily placed orbits, as do electrons in atoms. This suggests nodes or discontinuities in the operation of gravity and further suggests positions of great instability where two or more of these equations predict closely adjacent orbits for the same integer (or planet). There is the further speculation that sometimes the Solar System may emit a "quantum" at which time a planet might change from one orbit to another. Such a move would be highly disruptive to life in the system, and might account for the destruction of a planet between Mars and Jupiter for example. Such a disturbance, far fetched as it might seem, would possibly fit Velikovsky's postulates about Venus and Mars leaving their orbits at a time of great earthly cataclysm.

Key to Gravity

This entire question of planetary distances is an open one, and I must insist that my own analysis has not gone far enough to justify a firm conclusion. I do suggest, however, that here may be a key which will help to open the door toward a knowledge and understanding of gravity. It is an intriguing problem, and I firmly believe that there is much urgency that competent astronomers, mathematicians and physicists, should concentrate once more on such problems as gravity and solar system astronomy, while postponing extra-galactic studies until we understand our own immediate environment a great deal better than we do.

In final comment, I point out that on page 27 (American edition) of *The Inexplicable Sky*, the distance of Proxima Centauri should be 24,695,000,000,000 instead of 24,696,000,000. Also I believe that in the chapter on meteoroids, Mr. Constance must have misquoted the estimated size of the Arizona meteoroid, which I believe should be 150 *feet*, not 150 miles as indicated on pages 60 and 63. It is a little hard to understand a meteoroid 150 miles in diameter making a crater only $\frac{5}{8}$ mile in diameter. Also I might point out that the crater is made by the explosion of the material composing the meteoroid, which releases much more energy than the impact alone, and that it is the explosion

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Lecturing on Flying Saucers

by

Waveney Girvan

(Author of "Flying Saucers and Common Sense")

ONE OF THE best ways of ascertaining the state of public opinion about flying saucers is to lecture regularly on the subject, provided, and this is important, that the audience is not comprised entirely of believers. As one who has, during the past year or two, undertaken a series of such lectures, the reactions of the audiences may prove of interest to readers of this review.

The first point to be noted is that the organising secretaries of various lecture groups are not keen on the subject of flying saucers. One lecture agent told me that he had great difficulty in persuading his clients that the subject is worthy of serious study. Only if the lecturer is known as an authority in another field is it possible to book a lecture on flying saucers. Fortunately, I have been a lecturer on literary and other respectable topics for a considerable time, so it has occasionally been possible for me to choose my own subject, though more than one secretary has indicated by the raising of eyebrows that he or she would greatly have preferred me to talk about anything else. I hasten to add that this is the reaction only of the secretary: it is a very different matter with the audience. Here I have always found that great interest is displayed, which is proof that the secretary has underestimated the attraction of the subject.

The lecture always appears to have gone better if there are sceptics present who are prepared to ask hostile questions. Strange as it may seem, an over-keen saucerer, asking friendly questions, is a hindrance rather than a help. The sceptic can often help the lecturer to spark by acting as the steel to his flint. The friendly question, though intended to be of assistance, can smack of collusion and intellectual dishonesty: in any case, it does not usually carry the argument forward.

It is worth while giving very careful consideration before answering the hostile questions and to try to understand what lies behind them. As these questions mount one begins to realise by the end of the session why the subject still meets with such incredulity in the public mind. The reason is not, as some believe, because of a newspaper or governmental conspiracy of silence: it is because the average member of the public is weak in logic, particularly on a subject to which he has not devoted any concentrated thought. It is very difficult in these days to find time to master more than one subject thoroughly.

The sceptic's questions are extremely valuable to the publicist for they reveal an attitude of mind that can easily be met and, very often, swayed into a conversion. It is necessary, however, that questioner and responder should obey the rules of a medieval disputation and a good chairman will see that this is done. At a recent lecture delivered to John o'London's Literary Circle, I was fortunate enough to be chaired by L. A. G. Strong, the famous novelist and poet, who saw to it that all points were argued from the facts and not from theories and that when any hypothesis was invoked it was made clear that we were now in the realm of speculation. The mind has a great tendency to slip from one realm to another if the discipline is lacking.

I would like to give a number of instances of hostile questions which can be turned to the lecturer's advantage, but one example will have to suffice. It is a question frequently encountered and it concerns the place of origin of the flying saucer. The audience will have been told of the evidence that proves that the mysterious objects undoubtedly exist and that, because of their behaviour and design, they cannot have been made on this earth. The conclusion is that they must, therefore, come from somewhere outside our

atmosphere. The sceptic, however, jumps in with his question: "As there is no life on the other planets, how can such objects come from Mars or Venus?"

It is a great temptation to give the quick answer that it is not a *fact* that there is no life on other planets and that several famous astronomers have held the contrary view or have not dismissed the idea as an impossibility. The lecturer, as I have found, will not have advanced his cause by such an answer. As Edmund Campion once complained in the middle of another disputation in which his life was at stake: "He barely affirmeth: we flatly deny." In fact, if this question is not satisfactorily answered, the lecturer will have abandoned a position he should have made impregnable during the course of his talk.

A Point to be dealt with

Although the point about life on other planets is put in the form of a question, it really hides an argument that strikes at the very heart of the lecturer's case and he ignores it at his peril. Let us put this question into a positive and open form and then discover if we can deal with it. As I see it, what the questioner is trying to say can be summarised as follows:

1. There is no life on other planets.
2. Therefore, the saucers must either be made on this earth (the secret weapon theory), or
3. If they are not made on this earth and do not come from outside it, then they must come from nowhere, i.e., they do not exist.

It has now become quite clear how the questioner should be dealt with. His argument contains a false syllogism, and if this is pointed out the lecturer is bound to win the round. He will stand firm that there is proof that the saucers exist and that they cannot have been made on this earth, and *nothing said subsequently by the questioner can alter these facts.* The lecturer should then proceed to say that if the questioner insists that there is no life on other planets, then he has placed himself (and not the lecturer) in a dilemma. The sceptic, having deprived himself of an inter-planetary hypothesis, is forced into an even more extraordinary explanation: according to this argument the saucers must come either from outside the solar system or from another dimension in space or time. It is wise to leave a defeated enemy with an open line of retreat: then, and then only, should the lecturer make the point about the possibility of life on other planets.

An Invitation to the B.B.C.

Nearly every question from a sceptic contains a false assumption. Herein, I believe, lies the reason why the saucerer's case is so slow in gaining ground. Newspapers have neither the space nor the patience for the finer points of argument: it is not easy in a few words to answer ridicule or flat assertions like "Ballooney!" It is only by obeying the strict rules of disputation that the sceptic can be shown to have been talking nonsense.

So far the only public debates I have heard have soon degenerated into the "Yes, 'tis—no, 'tisn't" sort of wrangle in which schoolboys love to indulge. Would it not be possible for the B.B.C. to arrange for a properly conducted debate with a very strict chairman to see that the rules are obeyed? Such a debate seems to be long overdue, and flying saucers is a subject which lends itself ideally to the treatment I have suggested.

An Open Letter to Arthur Constance

(*Continued from page* 23)

rather than the impact-splash which produces circular craters.

It might be well also to note some differences in terminology between British and American practice. In America we use "Meteorology" to refer to study of weather and atmospheric conditions, and "Meteoritics" to refer to that branch of astronomy dealing with objects striking the earth from space. Where Constance uses "Meteoroid" to indicate such objects, in America we use the word "Meteorite." It would have been better if the American publisher had submitted the manuscript to an American scientist so that such adjustments could have been made in the interests of clarity.

While I believe that Mr. Constance has over-emphasised the discrepancies in astronomical data, and has not made due allowance for the fact that even astronomy is still in a formative stage wherein astronomers themselves would be among the first to admit that refinements will continue to be made, I do believe that his book serves a useful purpose in many ways. In particular, *The Inexplicable Sky* highlights the fact that we, and especially science, are overlooking the most vital elements in our environment.

THREE SPACE SHIPS

. . . A wonderful sight

by

Greta G. Carroll

IT WAS SOME years ago, while living in Surrey (Canada—Ed.), that I first saw spacecraft. Although many others have been seen since and of different types (perhaps from different planets?), these remain in memory as the most remarkable. They were the nearest, stayed longest, and apparently enjoyed giving a marvellously unforgettable display of the ease, energy and manœuvrability of their ships.

I had come out from New Westminster on the Sunbury bus around eight o'clock one evening in late summer and alighted at the junction of Scott and River Roads. Some eight or ten other persons got off, too, and began plodding up Scott Hill with heavy shopping bags. The roadside is narrow there and it is a busy corner, so I waited for the bus to go on that I might have a clear view and safe room for walking. My back was turned to the bus and I was facing over the flats toward New Westminster, a lovely view in itself, when I gasped—unmistakably three space ships were hovering near the hollow part of a crescent formed by second-growth evergreen forest along the upper end of the flat! Just beyond lay the Fraser river with New Westminster terraced along its course.

The three ships were alike in shape, being round, and of a metallic light beige-grey colour, and their rims gave me the impression of a silvery chrome trimming band on the outside edge and another inside near the rounded, but flattish, dome. This may have been due to their great speed and the sunset light. They seemed the size of large dinner plates and must have been a mile away. One of them was definitely larger and, apparently, the leader. The other two stayed rather close together with the second usually a little in advance. The third one, as I remember, did not move much and did only a little flying. No landing gear was noticed.

The lead craft was very active. Immediately I saw them, suspended in the air and on a level, it took off with orange-blue-yellow flame streaking at the rear for some feet. With a skill and joyful abandon that was astonishing and almost incredible, it skimmed along opposite New Westminster, became invisible, and appeared again far over in the direction of Whalley, some miles away, almost instantly. Then, with a swerving turn, it as freely glided back and, again, at full speed, became invisible. It did this many times, now and then going high enough, and near enough, to look over New Westminster. It would appear back above the far hills so quickly that I had to turn my head on the instant to see it there before it started back. Very plainly it was guided by a being of superior intelligence and, quite as plainly, was far in advance of earth's aircraft.

The second ship flew shorter distances fairly frequently, and the whole " route " with the lead craft repeatedly. On the shorter trips it slipped back to its place in reverse motion, as a humming of coloured light followed as it started. The third ship was stationary most of the time.

The actions of these ships conveyed a definite attitude to the beholder. They seemed writing in the sky the message that they had many times reconnoitred this city, knew all about it, and its inhabitants. That the ships themselves were at peace with everyone and much of the joyousness of their flights was due to this and the intelligent love they had for

(*Continued on page* 29)

INTERNATIONAL LITERARY COMPETITION RESULT

" Flying Saucer Review " announced this competition in the March-April issue last year. The winner is Mrs. Greta G. Carroll and her article is published on this page. The saucer book of her choice will be forwarded to Mrs. Carroll with our warm congratulations.

Exclusive dispatch to "Flying Saucer Review"

PROJECT SCROLL

3. CITY OF A THOUSAND ROOFS!

from

George Hunt Williamson

I have told Brinsley I think this expedition to Andes is all bogus. Dempster (previous ed.) fully concurs.

High Andes, Peru,
September 30, 1957.

AFTER OUR discovery of the "Lost Doorway or Portal" containing thousands of very ancient hieroglyphics, this year, on July 10, we thought we had completed the expeditionary work for 1957 and settled down to the study of our research and discoveries, and began to plan our 1958 expeditions which will take us to unknown tribes and places. We did hope, however, that we might still conduct a few short trips to places not affected by the rain, but nothing presented itself until the end of August. At that time we heard of a "Lost City" that was called by the native Quechuas here the "Lost City of a Thousand Roofs," "City of the Most Ancient Ones" or "City of the Old Ones." The Indians told us that they knew where the city was located, but they were not specific and said they were very much afraid of it because it had been the home of a pre-Inca race and that even the Incas had never visited it and spoke of it only as the place where the most ancient people had lived! One hears many such stories in South America, so, at first, we did not pay much attention to these rumours.

We were very deeply engaged in studying the glyphs from the "Lost Doorway" . . . but, finally, we started to listen to the tales of great stone "Pomatana." It intrigued us so that we decided to start out on mule-back toward a mountainous area that is almost always bathed in clouds and fog, and that is over 12,000 ft. above sea level!

We had a strange feeling about "Pomatana" . . . something impossible to describe . . . but our feelings proved to be correct! We came finally to the enormous Rio Mantaro that flows into the great jungle river, the Rio Apurimac. The theme of our expedition was "arriba, siempre arriba!" ("Up, always up!") . . . for we were very high above the swift Mantaro . . . we had passed deep valleys and lofty mountains, and came to snowy heights and falls of water along the edges of tortuous rivers.

At last we reached a little Quechua village called "House in a High Place." Here a very wise Indian told us more about the city we were seeking. He assured us that no scientific group had ever visited the ruins, and that in fact very few Indians knew where it was and that even the Incas themselves had never visited the city! He pointed out three mountain tops and we were on our way again . . . "arriba, siempre arriba!"

On the cold, snowy and foggy morning of September 30 we came at last to our destination. . . . "Pomatana" has never been listed in archæological records, so we mapped the ruins hurriedly for the first time . . . we had discovered a very great lost city that covered the greater part of three mountain tops. These were not separate cities, but were three parts of "Pomatana, the Greater."

We had no time to really investigate all the house ruins, but we estimated that on the three mountains there must be at the very least ten or twelve hundred stone houses . . . *and the unique thing was that they were all round,* and even the roofs were of stone . . . they looked like conical beehives! Nothing like it exists anywhere else in Peru and, perhaps, nowhere in South America.

Most of the roofs were in ruins, but the thousand or so houses that had supported the thousand or so roofs were very much in evidence. Our quick survey of the area brought us to the conclusion that one section of the city had been the religious or sacred centre, another section on another mountain top had obviously been the residential centre for it contained the most houses, and the third section, on yet another mountain, was much smaller and contained only house ruins. Obviously it was the newer addition to the city and therefore was smaller in extent.

We concentrated on the sacred centre for we had to move quickly as there was the ever-present danger of losing our mules in the dense fog that sweeps over "Pomatana" almost constantly. We reached the summit on foot by passing countless house ruins and patios . . . here had been a great population and evidently the Indian stories were quite accurate for looking over the many potsherds on the ground I never did discover a single one that could be passed off as belonging to Inca ceramic ware . . . no Incas had been in "Pomatana," the natives said . . . and they were right! This was a pre-Inca city.

They had also called it "Lost City of a Thousand Roofs" . . . and we estimated that figure also. I have found that usually one can trust the natives for often they know things that it seems impossible for them to know. For instance, although none of them have a wrist-watch, they will stop work every day at exactly the right hour and within a few seconds of the correct time for them to quit. How can they do this? They, themselves, cannot explain it.

On the very top of the great mountain overlooking the little village, and even farther below, the Rio Mantaro rushing toward the Apurimac, we received our greatest shock and surprise . . . here was a great, perfectly round plaza that had, indeed, been the sacred centre of the city, for in the very centre of this plaza we found a stone temple built like a Cretan maze . . . a great spiral that you enter by a wide entrance and follow it around and around until you are in the centre that is only about one metre wide!

Also in the plaza is a large round structure, like the house ruins only much wider, and also a round platform that may have been used for some object of adoration which is now gone. Nearby, in a cave we named "Cave of the Skulls," we discovered nearly two hundred burials, but without a single piece of cloth, ceramics, etc. This is very unusual, but the skulls proved to be of greatest interest! Nearly every one of them had been deformed, not by a cradle-board but by a head-band applied in childhood . . . and the skulls looked like something out of Ancient Egypt! They had been trepanned, for the marks of the surgeon's knife used in brain surgery were obvious . . . there was also something scientifically extraordinary about several of the skulls, but we cannot as yet release this information.

Our contributor, George Hunt Williamson, was one of the six witnesses to the famous Adamski contact wtih a space man in November, 1952. He is a doctor of anthropology and has made a special study of the American Indian. It was his study of Indian legends that led to his interest in the space people. He has authored two saucer books, "The Saucers Speak," which he wrote with his friend, Alfred C. Bailey, and "Other Tongues—Other Flesh," which was reviewed in the March-April issue of "Flying Saucer Review." His new book, "Secret Places of the Lion," will be published in London shortly. Mr. Williamson is at present on a lecture tour in the United States and expects to be back in South America in time to resume expeditionary work in the jungle when the rainy season is over. "Flying Saucer Review" hopes to bring you further fabulous dispatches from George Hunt Williamson and expedition during 1958.

At any rate, the people of "Pomatana" were strange, and we heard that they belonged not only to a mountain culture, for it is rumoured that more of the stone beehive-like houses are to be found at the lower altitude of the Rio Mantaro itself. They are said to exist near the ruins of a colonial Jesuit Mission! We believe that this may prove that the city flourished when the climate was different, and after a great cataclysm the inhabitants moved to the lower valleys for a more agreeable location. Also, it is said that the house ruins of the Mantaro are in better condition, with many of the arching stone roofs still intact. This would indicate the valley remains are not as old as those of the heights!

We were also told that not far from the city itself there was a great peak on which would be found an "Intihuatana" . . . these are the sacred "Hitching Places of the Sun," where the ancient priest-scientists performed solar experiments. There are several of these sun "clocks" in Peru, and only a few lie outside of the immediate Cuzco area. What a thrill, we thought, to climb the dizzy heights to this ancient altar in the clouds and stand where even the Incas themselves never stood!

But we did not have the time, and had to start our descent at once or be caught in the swirling fog and darkness of approaching storm. We left

reluctantly, like men who had found a "pearl of great price," and, after finding it, were obliged to leave it behind. But we will return and the unexplored city shall become known and will give up its secrets it has held for so long . . . even the great Italian scientist, Raimondi, never found this city, although he passed through the low valleys thousands of feet beneath it!

Why is this ruined city important? The ruins are not voiceless . . . for we believe they will have a story to tell that will link them with the other "Lost Cities" of the jungle further east. The shape of the houses and the skulls is very significant, but the spiral temple is the most revealing. Soon we hope to make another journey to the High Andes and make certain our beliefs. Somehow, all of these ancient citadels were connected with communication with the "sky people" or our present-day UFOs!

The name of the "Lost City" tells us much. Now it is called "Poma-tana," but to be more correct, in perfect Quechua, it should be called "*Puman-huatana.*" (Undoubtedly this was the ancient name and the present name is only a corruption.) This means: "Hitching Place of the Lion." Now the lion or jaguar or puma plays a most important role in connection with "Paititi" for this fabulous empire was known as "Land of the Jaguar (Tiger) King," and deified lion or cat forms are found all over South America!

What was "Pomatana"? We believe we have the answer, at least, part of it . . . but we must have more time to be absolutely sure. But that it was connected with an ancient source of power and cosmic energy is a certainty!

We had made our mecca to a hitherto scientifically unknown city . . . and then zigzagged down the immense mountain completely enveloped in mist and fog . . . but as we turned our mounts back on to the road to the Quechua village, the very top of the mountain at the place of the spiral temple was suddenly aflame, and our last look at "Pomatana" showed us a magnificent ray of sunlight falling across the "Hitching Place of the Lion" . . . "City of a Thousand Roofs!"

George Hunt Williamson and Expedition.

Three Space Ships — a wonderful sight

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people. Their great freedom of action, swiftness and power was exhibited in a way that conveyed intuitively the information that the city below was absolutely in their power, but quite safe for all that.

I watched them for ten minutes, perhaps more, turning around several times to see if any of the other passengers, then part way up Scott Hill, had turned around and caught sight of them. All, however, remained headed homewards. Passing cars seemed not to see them either. I then walked up Chickadee Lane toward home, turning to watch them several times, and seeing the lead craft appear in the direction of Whalley ahead of me and to the left.

At the curve of the lane, I went into the house of a neighbour opposite ours, a widow who lives alone, and called her out to look at them. Her front porch is high and has a clear view over a wide area. "What are they?" she cried in astonishment. "Flying saucers," I answered, "they couldn't be anything else!" We watched their swift, skimming flights and returns for about fifteen minutes. Then I went over home and called my husband from the tree-bordered garden in the backyard to see them. We both watched for twenty minutes in awe and wonder, love and understanding. Then he returned to the garden to finish chores and I went into the house. Dusk was coming on, and I did not look out again. How much longer they remained I do not know.

I can never understand why, next morning, when I told some neighbours we had seen them, they had not noticed them at all. Or why nothing appeared in our local newspaper. Perhaps the space craft cannot be seen by everyone, was my tentative conclusion. Subsequent sightings seem to bear this out. Why they appeared to us three I cannot understand either.

The exact date of this experience I did not set down and do not remember. But it was probably 1947. Having studied *Oahspe** for fifteen years, they were not unexpected, and I said, "Well, they're here now!" expecting they would be around frequently in future as a common experience for everyone. Had I known, then, all the mystery, repression and confusion governments were going to give the matter of space ships, I would have reported them to the newspapers myself. That was nearly ten years ago and people are still kept in ignorance with many unconvinced.

* *Oahspe*, The Kosmon Press, London, Sydney and Melbourne, originally published in 1882. Reprintings still available.

PANORAMA spotlights space events

Gravity Day, 1957

An important meeting of the Gravity Research Foundation, New Boston, New Hampshire, U.S.A., was recently held. The President of the Foundation, Mr. George M. Rideout, welcomed the members in an opening speech. The second speaker was Mr. Roger W. Babson, the founder. He reviewed the change in the character of the essays that have been submitted over the years. He announced that the award for 1957 had gone to one of the world's leading astronomers, Dr. Thomas Gold, of Harvard, and Dr. Phillip Morrison, a physicist at Cornell University, who had submitted the paper which won the first prize. (See FLYING SAUCER REVIEW, Vol. 2, No. 6, page 26, Panorama—Awards for Essays on Gravity.) Mr. Babson pointed out that all prime sources of power, such as the steam engine, the dynamo, and so forth, depended on a differential of energy such as steam energy in the cylinder or electric potential energy in the dynamo. He still believes that some arrangement of the atoms of matter in an alloy will produce a gravitational differential which may be utilised for the production of power or the saving of energy.

Mr. Babson wondered if the Christian Scientists may not have a point of view worth considering in their insistence on the capacity of Faith to work wonders. Perhaps Faith can counteract gravity. He suggested consulting the 139th Psalm.

Mr. Babson was impressed by the point of view of the Princeton group. They maintain that in sub-atomic or nuclear particles there might be some means of balancing the force of gravity. Positrons have been suggested as they are constituents of anti-matter.

Mr. H. Dwight Carle, Dean of Keene Teachers College, spoke on "Gravity and the Birds and Trees." Mr. Agnew H. Bahnson, Jr., President of the Institute of Field Physics, which sponsors the North Carolina Project at the University of North Carolina, also spoke. He described the origin and growth of the Institute, its purposes and its results. The principal result up to now was the second world conference on gravitation held in January, 1957. There were some 40 physicists, mathematicians and astronomers who discussed the problem of the quantization of the theory of relativity. This seemed at present, he said, the best approach to an understanding of gravity.

Mr. Joel E. Fisher described an experiment which he had performed in which a rotating magnetic field appears to produce a gravitational effect. His apparatus consists of two steel discs 15 inches in diameter mounted on a shaft. The discs are separated by about 4 inches. Between the discs and near their peripheries are mounted 60 alnico magnets. These are mounted parallel to the shaft with their poles in the same direction. The rotor looks very much like the rotor of a squirrel-cake motor.

When the rotor turns at a speed of approximately 2,400 r.p.m., a gravimeter placed about 2½ feet above the rotor shows an increased reading of about 5 milligals (0.005 cm./sec.^{2}) of the normal acceleration of gravity.

Various causes have been ruled out as an explanation for the result. The most obvious explanation is that the effect is due to eddy currents. According to Lenz's Law these should produce a propulsion rather than an attraction. Placing an iron manhole cover between the rotor and the gravimeter produces no change in the gravimeter reading. This cover should make a difference in the reading if it were due to either eddy currents or magnetism.

The effect is not due to the motor or the rotating discs because when the motor was run without the rotor nothing happened to the reading of the gravimeter. Running the motor with steel discs like those of the rotor but without magnets produced no change in the reading.

The strangest condition for producing this effect is the necessity of surrounding the rotor with some massive non-magnetic material. The experiment was first tried, he said, in a pit in his greenhouse. When it was tried on the floor of his garage practically no effect was produced. However, when the rotor was surrounded by some two tons of cement blocks and slate slabs, the reading was just about the same as it was in the greenhouse!

Mr. Igor Sikorsky, of Sikorsky Aircraft, expressed a deep interest in Mr. Fisher's paper and thought that the experiment had notable future possibilities.

Mr. Donald McGregor, of Norwalk, Connecticut, stated that gravity was related to electromagnetic phenomena, and that our present concepts of magnetism were in error. He believed that magnetism is due to rotating or revolving electro-static fields. In the development of a more exact theory of magnetism there would follow a more exact theory of gravitation.

In 1958 the Trustees of the Foundation are again offering five awards for short essays for the purpose of stimulating thought and encouraging work on harnessing gravity. The first award will be $1,000.00; the second award will be $300 00; the third award will be $200.00; the fourth award will be $150.00 and the fifth award will be $100.00. Write to the Gravity Research Foundation, New Boston, N.H., U.S.A., for full details.

Lord Dowding

Air Chief Marshal Lord Dowding addressed a meeting of the British Flying Saucer Bureau at the Museum Lecture Theatre, University Road, Bristol, England, on Saturday, October 5.

The President of the Bureau, Dr. R. Irving-Bell, introduced the main speaker of the evening.

Lord Dowding strongly refuted the theory that flying saucers were of terrestrial origin. "If this is so," he said, "why has no domestic use of a new source of power been made? Why are conventional atom-bombers still being built at fantastic expense?"

Sensational German Claim

A blind and deaf West German physicist who also has no hands, Dr. Burkhard Heim, of Goettingen, made the sensational claim recently that rockets can be fired into space with the help of light-waves which are turned into mechanical energy.

Dr. Heim, speaking before a three-day congress of 100 German and international space scientists at Frankfurt, said that at least theoretically he has solved the problem of turning electromagnetic waves into mechanical energy—the ideal power of unlimited thrust—for earth satellites.

Dr. Heim's experiments are based on the assumption that the electro-magnetic field and gravity—the two main powers of the Universe—can be put into relation and thus influence the gravity field.

A Message of Good Will

Ronald G. Garver is President of a new saucer investigation group called Flying Saucers Inc. He is editor of their monthly magazine, *The Saucers Report*. He has just written a book. It is called *The Saucer People*. Advance information indicates that this is terrific! Mr. Garver is a very unusual person himself. For two years he studied with the International Association of Metaphysics. He also studied for a year and a half at the Industrial Electronics Centre-Co-University of Nuclear Physics in the U.S.A. It is his belief that space flight will only be really accomplished by extensive study and research into the electro-static-magnetic fields. Mr. Garver has also sent all flying saucer editors a message of good will. He has appealed to them all to co-operate and help each other, rather than smear one another. FLYING SAUCER REVIEW wholeheartedly agrees with these sentiments and will be very happy to work with Mr. Garver and his associates towards a greater understanding of man's place in the Cosmos and the truth about flying saucers. His address is R.D. No. 2, Box 264, Wooster, Ohio, U.S.A.

Saucer Research Unlimited

Another recently-formed organisation is Saucer Research Unlimited. The Executive Secretary is Mr. Glenn A. Wayne, who in a letter to FLYING SAUCER REVIEW mentioned that they were anxious to get in touch with other UFO research groups and individuals. Their address is 125, Beech Street, Nutley 10, New Jersey, U.S.A.

The UFO Data Sheet

A UFO study group, whose address is P.O. Box 361, Indianapolis 6, Indiana, U.S.A., are publishing a bulletin each month. Their organiser is Mr. Robert K. Beggs. They also hold discussion meetings and hear tape recordings. A lively group.

Portland Research Associates

Yet another new group is the Portland Research Associates, P.O. Box 548, Portland, Oregon, U.S.A. The Executive Director is Mr. James E. Ewart, Jr. This organisation holds meetings, UFO film shows and will also publish news bulletins.

SELECTED BOOKS

Reviewed by The Editor

OVER THE THRESHOLD, by Dana Howard. (Llewellyn Publications Ltd., 8921, National Boulevard, Los Angeles, 34, Calif. 140 pages, $3.00.)

The reader is warned, here and now, that this book is very different from any other saucer one. It has some decidedly thought-provoking material, but is, however, very readable for all that.

Great teachers always come in critical times to help mankind. They are coming now.

In 1886, a book was published called *A Dweller on Two Planets*°, and a footnote on page 250 contained a prophecy from Phylos, the Tibetan, who said: " But one will come after me who will tell thee more of the Great Deep of Life than I. Await her words."

Dana Howard states that this exalted Being has now come, and relates that on April 29, 1955, Diane from Venus suddenly appeared before twenty-seven astonished people in the Church of Divine Light, Los Angeles. Some of those people have testified that Diane was neither an ecto-plasmic-built entity, nor was she an apparition.

Since that time Diane has appeared to the author frequently, and has given messages and discourses on a wide variety of subjects. These form the greater part of the book and are under such headings as The Intuitions, Disease and Destruction, Reincarnation, Religion, The Sub-Worlds, The Alchemy of Finance, The Secret of Youth and The Meaning of Consciousness.

Most readers of this magazine have learnt of the amazing material called " Angel Hair." This gossamer-like stuff has come down from the skies when space ships have been in the vicinity and strewn itself over hedges, trees, telegraph wires and the ground. Falls of this substance have been reported from all over the world.

The author advances a dynamic solution of the " Angel Hair " mystery. I will not spoil your enjoyment of the book by going into details. However, here is a quotation from the book which gives a clue: ". . . When our earth scientists learn to harness and control their creative substance they will have discovered the law of materialisation and de-materialisation. . . ."

Diane makes a fascinating prophecy on page 59; the fulfilment of it will have a tremendous effect on millions of people.

" Since it is our sacred duty to help earthman recover his lost heritage . . . to assist him in revivifying his ambitions, so that he might flow with the cosmic tides . . . in the transition days ahead, *all memory files will be sealed.* Millions of records and worthless books will be cast upon the funeral pyre. Only a framework of knowledge will be kept for future reference by later generations. These will be stored away in vaults of safety, where neither time nor tide can destroy them. In that day, earthman will be cast afloat in a sea of cosmic consciousness. He will sink . . . or he will swim. With the ark that has supported him gone, he will be forced to find refuge in the citadel within. Slowly he will begin to use his powers of intuition. He will *know* he must develop his superior skills."

At first, Dana Howard was appalled by the idea of all memory props being removed. Then she began to understand.

" Oh . . . I'm beginning to understand," she said. " We will have to draw our knowledge direct from source. Heretofore, we've only trained our brains in memory patterns. We thought that constituted knowledge. . . ."

Later, Diane further explains:

" Earthman has the same given potential as all God's children. He has within him the same attributes as those from the more advanced planets. He needs but to learn to spin the spiritual threads. He has prepared for life by means of education on the earth. He has learned arithmetic that he might measure his way as he goes along. He has studied Greek and Latin that he might prate of his culture. But the functions of the mind have always been a great enigma to him. He knows little about creative intuition, virtually nothing about *direct knowing.*"

Room is found in this absorbing book for some other material which may be new to the reader. The bizarre story of Calvin Girvin is included. This is one of the most fascinating contact stories I have come across.

This book is a " must " for those who lean to the subjective paranormal school of saucer research; but those who insist that all saucer phenomena are purely objective and physical will find much of interest. Both schools of thought are to be respected. Each have sincere and thoughtful members who are concerned only with establishing the TRUTH about the space ships visiting our planet. This book, too, is a sincere, thoughtful and illuminating contribution to saucer literature.

° This important book will be reviewed shortly.

Flying Saucer Review

Wishes its readers and friends Everywhere a very happy New Year

We take this opportunity of thanking all those readers who have worked consistently on our behalf, spreading the word about both saucers and your magazine. Thank you indeed.

This year we have received the highest number of sighting reports so far, and you will be surprised by the high proportion that have been sent us by people who previously had never even heard of flying saucers.

Incidentally, we will be glad to receive prints of any authenticated saucer photographs for publication in the magazine.

In this connection, we are shortly going to make available to the public prints of some of the best SPACE SHIP PHOTOGRAPHS at as low a cost as possible.

Watch this space for further details in the next issue.

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*A full list will be published periodically.

MAIL BAG

Fljugandi Diska

Sir

I am one of your readers and I live in Iceland. I appreciate your objectivity on the subject you write on and congratulate you on your fine work.

I am the editor of a new publication on flying saucers here in Iceland which bears the name Allt Um Fljugandi Diska (meaning everything about the flying saucers). The publication will consist of 3,000 copies. . . .

SKULI SKULASON,
Reykjavik, Iceland.

Flying Chandelier

Sir,

I am wondering whether you have had any reports of the U.F.O. sighting down here on October 22? I am trying to get more details, and in the meantime thought I would let you hear what I have.

I must explain that I visit an old uncle once a week, and it was on the afternoon of October 22, at 4.40 p.m., while I was cutting chrysanthemums in his garden, that I happened to notice a curious " cloud " in the sky. The sky itself was quite clear except for a thick bank of haze on the horizon—off the French coast. I was located at the time on one of the residential slopes of the South Downs with a splendid view over the town and the sea. The sun had set and the sky was pinky-gold with the afterglow; there was no wind.

The object was cigar-shaped, apparently of thick pinky-grey cloud, and it hung absolutely motionless, the southern end tilted slightly upwards. From where I was it seemed about 4 inches in length, but was obviously many, many miles away over the Channel to the south-west, and at a great height. Its actual size must have been huge. I noted it idly for about 15 minutes, during which time its position did not change at all, and as I was quite unable to decide whether it was a natural cloud or not, I decided in the affirmative, and dismissed the matter from mind.

However, following tea with my uncle, he asked me to switch on the lights at 5.35 p.m., and went himself to draw the curtains over the french windows which lead on to a terrace facing south. To my astonishment I heard him exclaim: " What in heaven's name is that thing hanging out there?" I joined him at the window. and saw, in exactly the place of the " cloud " I had viewed in daylight. a great sparkling object hanging among the stars. I knew that Jupiter and Venus were both close to the sun on that day, but this was far too large to be either a star or planet. My uncle became very excited and ran to find his binoculars, and together we stood on the terrace and had a splendid view of what I was now suspecting to be a U.F.O.

My uncle announced: " Well! whatever it is. it is certainly not a natural heavenly body. It looks like an enormous chandelier." Through the glasses, however, it looked to me like the " cloud " with a double row of lighted portholes rising to a triple row in the centre. It was sparkling. red, blue and gold. My uncle advised me to get back home quickly and get my telescope fixed on the object. Meantime, he was due down in Worthing at his club. and said he would make inquiries, and also have a look at the object from the sea-front. I got back to my own home at 6.10 p.m., but the object had then disappeared.

Last night was the first contact I had had with my uncle since the incident and of course we discussed it. He told me he did not meet anyone else that had seen the object, and he had been unable to see it from the town owing, he thought, to the glare of the sea-front flood-lighting.

D. C. LASH (MRS.),
West Worthing,
Sussex, England.

What are the Flying Saucers?

Sir,

Now that our own planet earth's satellite and space ship age seems to be dawning, perhaps the time has come to squarely face the above controversial question?

Men fear what they do not understand, yet the Christian believer has surely nothing to fear from ultimate truth. Governmental circles and a controlled Press are silent or sceptical about what is known, for certain reasons. The Christian Churches too are afraid to investigate or comment upon the " wonderful tokens from Heaven " which Jesus himself predicted. (Luke 21.11.)

I have read some twenty books and many articles on flying saucers. I have read them in the light of Biblical historical facts, and in the light of Biblical prophecy. The Bible plainly teaches that God's Messengers appeared from Heaven, or outer space! Sometimes they are Angels, which word means agent or messenger. Sometimes they are actually called " men " as in Gen. 18.2 and Acts 1.10! So, with earthman himself striving to get into outer space, thinking men may well ask, " What are, or who are the Heavenly Hosts of the Lord?"

Christendom is today divided on dogmas and doctrines, with widely differing views on Bible prophecy.

One finds that similarly there are differing views upon the flying saucers which have been seen in the skies of every continent. With the continued refusal of the governments to open their files and to reveal known facts, one can understand this. Present events may, however, force open this issue!

Some believe that flying saucers are interplanetary craft, whose occupants may have been sent by God to warn mankind of impending danger.

I think that most UFO research groups hold this view. Some believe these messengers are Angelic in nature. (See Ezekiel 1 and Scofield notes.) Others, like Adamski, that they are men of flesh and blood. like ourselves. but supremely advanced in scientific achievement and in spiritual character, because of their strict obedience to Divine Law as practised on their respective home planets! Lack of space here prevents me from telling you some of the things revealed by Adamski in his U.S.A. lectures. I hope to include the relation of some of these in my forthcoming lectures in Exeter and London

Much is going on that is little realised by the general public. But if the UFO are in fact space ships from other planets, engaged upon the business of the Heavenly Father, then we may expect to see interesting events and developments, as our own scientists strive to reach for the moon and the planets, by rockets and by space-ships!

R. A. BRADBURY,
(Editor: *The Kingdom Voice*)
London, England.

LATE NEWS

Al Bender Speaks!

Flying saucer researchers will recall that the International Flying Saucer Bureau, of Bridgeport, Conn., U.S.A., was closed down in the autumn of 1953 under mysterious circumstances. Albert K. Bender, the head of the organisation, was stated to have been visited by " three men in black suits," after having hit on the solution to the flying saucer enigma. They frightened him into silence. Soon afterwards Bender was interviewed by his associates, Barker, Lucchesi and Roberts. In that interview Bender refused to answer most questions, but he did say that the U.S. Government would tell the people about saucers " if not within five months from now, not for about four years." That interview was at the end of 1953. It is now four years later. Gray Barker, one of Bender's former associates and now editor of "*The Saucerian Bulletin,*" spoke to Bender on the telephone recently, according to the last issue of Barker's magazine. Al Bender said he couldn't talk on the telephone, but might be able to pass information by other means. However, he did say: " All I can tell you is that you will be seeing fantastic things happening during this year (1957—Ed.) and next year."

Saucer Seen From School

On Monday, December 9, school children at Hampden School, South Oxhey, Herts, England, saw an object hovering in the sky at mid-day. Some described it as a ball of fire and others as a glittering silver disc. It eventually moved slowly away.

Amazing British Contact with Space Man

Preliminary details of a very unusual and interesting contact with a man from another world in the Warwickshire area have just reached FLYING SAUCER REVIEW. It is hoped to publish a full account in the next issue.

Saucer enthusiasts on the west side of the U.S.A. please note we have listed Allen's Book Shelf, 11056 Sierra Avenue, Fontana, California, as an agent. Mrs. Trudy Allen is authorised to accept subscriptions to " Flying Saucer Review " at present rate of exchange until further notice at $3.75 a year (six issues).

When it is a question of Binoculars and Telescopes for UFO Observers consult

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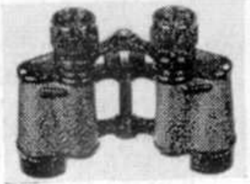

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